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A Lady of San Francisco is said to have occupied a year in hunting up and fitting together the following thirty-eight lines from thirty-eight English poets. The names of the authors are given below:

1. Why all this toil for the triumphs of an hour?
2. Life's a short summer, man a flower;
3. By turns we catch the vital breath, and die;
4. The cradle and the tomb, alas! so nigh.
5. To be is better far than not to be,
6. Though all man's life may seem a tragedy;
7. But light cares speak when weighty cares are dumb,
8. The bottom is but shallow whence they come.
9. Your fate is but the sommon fate of all;
10. Unmingled joys here to no man befall.
11. Nature to each allots her proper sphere,
12. Fortune makes folly her peculiar care;
13. Custom does often reason overrule,
14. And throw a cruel sunshine on a fool.
15. Live well, how long, how short, permit to heaven.
16. They who forgive most shall be most forgiven.
17. Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see its face—
18. Vile intercourse where virtue has not place;
19. Then keep each passion down however dear;
20. Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear:
21. Her sensual snares, let faithless pleasure lay
22. With craft and skill to ruin and betray.
23. Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise,
24. We masters grow of all that we despise:
25. Oh, then, renounce that impious self-esteem;
26. Riches have wings, and grandeur is a dream.
27. Think not ambition wise because 'tis brave,
28. The path of glory leads but to the grave.
29. What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat,
30. Only destructive to the brave and great.
31. What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown?
32. The way to bliss lies not on beds of down.
33. How long we live, not years, but actions, tell;
34. That man lives twice who lives the first life well.
35. Make then, while yet ye may, your God your friend,
36. Whom Christians worship, yet not comprehend.
37. The trust that's given guard, and to yourself be just;
38. For, live we how we can, yet die we must.

1. Young; 2. Dr. Johnson; 3. Pope; 4. Prior; 5. Sewell; 6. Spencer; 7. Daniel; 8. Sir Walter Raleigh; 9. Longfellow; 10. Southwell; 11. Congreve; 12. Churchill; 13. Rochester; 14. Armstrong; 15. Milton; 16. Bailey; 17. French; 18. Summerville; 19. Thompson; 20. Byron; 21. Smollett; 22. Crabbe; 23. Massinger; 24. Crowley; 25. Tupper; 26. Courtney; 27. Sir Walter Pavenant; 28. Gray; 29. Willis; 30. Addison; 31. Dryden; 32. Francis Quarles; 33. Watkins; 34. Herrick; 35. William Mason; 36. Hill; 37. Dana; 38. Shakespeare.

BEAUTIFUL MISS DERWENT.

Brookland is a popular Summer resort, and each year can boast many distinguished visitors, but of them, no other ever attracted so much attention as did Stella Derwent. Describing her, a prominent society journal said: "Her face is of the pure Spanish type, though more regular and delicate in its features than is usual among spanish women. Her long, jet black eyes are large, lustrous and fringed with heavy lashes. Its complexion is rich and clear, her expression is frank, sparkling, mirthful. More remarkable than the perfection of her beauty is her faultless figure, which combines statuesque and grace both in carriage and in poise."

The description in no wise exaggerated her beauty.

If it be true that "every woman is fond of conquests," Miss Derwent had cause for rejoicing. Before she had been in the place a week most of the gentlemen there resident—whether permanently or temporarily—had succumbed to her charms, vied with one another in paying her their devoirs, which she received in a dignified, courteous manner, but with an unconcern that stimulated their endeavors to render themselves agreeable to her.

There was one gentleman whom she seemed to regard with greater favor than the others—the Hon. John Maxham. He was the wealthiest, most prominent citizen of Brookland, and had secured his title from having several times represented his town in the State Legislature.

Somewhat rising fifty, he looked much younger, and was prepossessing in his personal appearance. He had been bereaved by death of two wives, but was quite ready to marry a third time, provided a woman could be found to comfort him during the years who would creditably fill the position which, as his consort, would be hers.

With him she took long rambles through green pastures and beside still waters; rode behind his handsome bay mustang; not unfrequently dined. So favorable an impression did she make upon the honorable gentleman's daughter and son heir that she frankly declared to her intimate friend: "I think Miss Derwent would make pa an excellent wife;" no trifling concession, if the effect of her father's marriage upon her patrimony is considered.

The prospective union of Mr. Maxham and Miss Derwent was the general theme of conversation in Brookland, when the community was suddenly startled by an announcement which caused all other matters to take into insignificance that the local bank had been burglarized to the extent of nearly one hundred thousand dollars, in currency and negotiable bonds—an announcement that proved only too true.

Of this bank Mr. Maxham was the president and cashier; for his funds he was personally responsible. To make good the deficit it would require the bulk of his worldly possessions. He at once called a meeting of the directors, at which it was decided to offer a reward of two thousand dollars for the apprehension of the guilty party or parties; of five thousand dollars for the recovery of the stolen property; also to employ a skilled detective, who was summoned from New York city by telegraph.

Having arrived in Brookland, the detective—one of the most expert in his profession—made a thorough examination of the building wherein the bank was located and its surroundings; listened to Mr. Maxham's statement of the facts of the case without remark. Then:

"You usually open the bank?" he asked.

"Always, when I am in town," replied Mr. Maxham.

"On the morning when you discovered that a burglary had been committed, you found the door locked?"

"I did."

"The windows fastened on the inside as now?"

"They were."

"You had no suspicion of anything wrong till you went to your safe?"

"I had not."

"The door of the safe was also locked?"

"It was."

"Who knows the combination that you use to lock to your safe?"

"No one but myself."

"You are liable to be away. In your absence, what does your teller do for money with which to transact the business at the bank?"

"We pay out about the same amount each day. This sum I take from the safe and place in his hands, of course making allowance for a slightly larger demand than the average. If I am to be absent over night, at the close of business he deposits the money in his hands with one of our merchants who has a safe, fire-proof and burglar-proof like our own, receiving from him a receipt for the amount.

"Supposing any casualty—paralysis, sudden death or the like—were to befall you, how would the interior of your safe be reached?"

"The combination is on a slip of paper, which is in a drawer of the safe in the town clerk's office, which has three locks. The keys to these locks are respectively holden by the three directors of the bank, and all of them would have to be used in obtaining the slip of paper."

"You seem to have made ample provision for the security of your treasures," smiling. "To guess accurately at your combination would be practically impossible, therefore it must have been learned by some person who watched while you, unsuspecting, opened the safe."

"I do not remember opening the safe when any one was near me."

"Then——" And the detective hesitated.

"I know what you would say," said Mr. Maxham, quietly; "that I must be the guilty person. Fortunately, I can account for every moment during the night when the deed was committed; easily prove an *alibi*."

The days passed on, and not the faintest "clew" was discovered. No stranger had been seen in the place, directly prior to the burglary, nor since it had any one gone from it to whom the slightest suspicion attached. The detective gave up the case and returned to New York.

Meanwhile, Mr. Maxham had walked, rode, dined with Miss Derwent, as usual. She manifested the warmest sympathy for him in his misfortune; in the sweetest voice, declared that trouble was necessary to allow one who his real friends are. From another, the assertion would have afforded him no comfort; from her, it did. It convinced him that her regard for him was not inspired by his wealth, which he would probably have to sacrifice; emboldened him to declare his love; impassioned language, and ask her to become his wife.

"Oh, you naughty man!" she exclaimed, archly looking into his face; her tone far from discouraging.

"I am positive that, as my wife, I can make you happy."

"I have no doubt of it. But your proposal is so unexpected. You must give me time to consider it, before definitely answering it."

"Certainly; you will not allow it to disturb our present friendly relations?"

"By no means!" earnestly.

One evening, some two weeks subsequent to the burglary, a young man named William Avery, a clerk in the Brookland Post-office, called at Mr. Maxham's residence and requested a private interview with him on important business.

"I have company this evening," said Mr. Maxham, when the two were by themselves in the library, "and trust you will be as expeditious as possible."

"I will detain you but a few minutes," Avery replied. "To come directly to the point: Do you know anything of Miss Derwent's antecedents?"

"If not?" and Mr. Maxham's face flushed angrily.

"Please answer my question. Do you know anything of the lady's past life even her birthplace?"

"I do not!" with ill-suppressed indignation.

"That foreign gentleman, Count Dupre, has been confined to his room at the Eagle ever since the burglary, has he not?"

"I believe so," sharply.

"Your teller informs me that you once allowed Miss Derwent to see you lock and unlock the bank-safe, and that you did not acquaint the detective with this circumstance?"

"If you have nothing to talk about except her and the count, I must beg leave to end this interview."

"Since Miss Derwent has been in this place," Avery continued, calmly, "she has called at the post-office for her mail, instead of having it sent to the Eagle as other boarders there do; a singular freak, it seemed to me. She has received four letters, each and all of them bearing the same post-mark and addressed in the same coarse, scraggly chirography. Meantime, as many letters have gone from this to the office whence hers have come, and all were for the same person.

Hence, I concluded that she was their sender. I firmly believe that one's character is disclosed by his handwriting. In no small degree, and at once made up my mind that he whom I supposed Miss Derwent's correspondent is an extremely rough specimen of humanity. Influenced by an irrepressible curiosity to know what two persons so dissimilar as Miss Derwent and her supposed correspondent could have in common, I wrote to the postmaster of the village where that individual resides for particulars respecting him. Two hours ago, I received the following reply," drawing a letter from his pocket and reading:

"'P——, Ohio, *September 5th*, 18—.

"'DEAR SIR: Yours of the 1st, by which I confess myself surprised, is received. In reply would say: Horace Parsons, concerning whom you inquire, once an estimable, though always an illiterate, man, is a miserable, drunken brute. His daughter, of rare physical beauty, some three years since met a young man who had a handsome face and pleasing manners, with whom she became infatuated, by whom her ruin was effected.

"'Her parents idolised her, and her disgrace caused her mother's death; her father's downfall. The one for whom she sacrificed her honor is a gambler by profession, and capable of doing almost anything to obtain a living without work. He treats her shamefully, yet she worships him. His real name is Louis Carter, but both have *aliases*. I imagine one of hers is Stella Derwent, as Parsons frequently sends letters to that address—lately to your post-office—and I know that he writes to anybody else. She furnishes the money for her father's support, doubtless given her by Carter. Very likely Carter is with her in Brookland, though they do not always travel together. If so, look out for him.

Truly yours,

"'——, P. M.'"

During the reading of this communication, Mr. Maxham sat motionless as a statue, his face bloodless. When it was finished, he said, in a husky tone:

"You think Carter and Dupree identical? That, aided by Miss Derwent, who betrayed the confidence I reposed in her when I indiscreetly allowed her to see me unlock the safe, he was able to and I still rifle its contents without leaving any trace?"

"Yes; and that his illness was feigned in order not to be seen by the detective who might have recognized in him an old offender. He would not wish to leave the place immediately after committing the crime, from fear of being suspected; for, in these days of telegraphs, a malefactor gains nothing by an attempt to run away from the scene of his operations."

"True."

"Knowing the relations which have subsisted between you and Miss Derwent—so we will call her for the present—I deemed it best to acquaint you with my views before stating them to any one else."

"Thank you for your thoughtfulness"—tremulously.

"I may be wholly wrong in my inferences. Therefore, I suggest that we go to the room where Miss Derwent awaits your return, anxiously, no doubt"—smiling as he spoke—"and I think I can at once prove her innocence or guilt."

"Very well;" and the two descended to the parlor, where Avery was formally introduced to Miss Derwent.

Presently, without any apparent abruptness, turning to Mr. Maxham, he inquired:

"Did you know that Count Dupre is no count at all? That he has been recognized as a notorious character named Carter?"

The effect of this double question upon Miss Derwent was instantaneous. She trembled like a leaf; the color receded from her cheeks; her eyelids drooped.

"One of his exploits was the ruin of a young girl," Avery continued, not waiting for Mr. Maxham to reply; "and that caused the death of the girl's mother—made a wreck of her father. It is said that she whom he ruined is so completely in his toils that she dares not refuse to act as his accomplice, whatever deed he may plan to commit."

This was too much for her, and she convulsively exclaimed:

"I confess all, and ask your mercy for—him."

We will not prolong our narrative. No arrests were made, but the stolen property was all recovered. The sudden departure of "Miss Derwent" and "Count Dupre" from Brookland was a matter of surprise to all save Mr. Maxham and Avery, who, alone, ever knew their guilt.

To Avery was paid the reward of five thousand dollars, a sum which he considered sufficient to warrant a "new departure" on his part—his marriage to the blue-eyed lassie who had long been the principal figure in his dreams by night and by day; heretofore prevented by his pecuniary circumstances.

Mr. Maxham has not, as yet, found his third wife; nor is he likely to find her so long as he avoids women as he recently has—handsome women—and particularly handsome brunettes.

China at Home.

China is the country of long tresses and short feet; a country where tea is drank without milk or sugar, and two little ivory sticks, carefully handled between finger and thumb, replace the fork and spoon; a country where you call the first man you meet your elder brother; where to ask a bootmaker his address it is necessary to ask what "noble palace" he inhabits; a country where the creditor has the right to make an insolvent debtor pay his bill with a piece of his flesh, and where the debtor, by way of revenge, hangs himself at the creditor's door; a country where the son ruins himself to buy a coffin for his dead father, and covered with a hempen garment walks backwards as he follows his sumptuous funeral; a country where people work for their rice instead of working for their bread, but which is of earth and not of lacquer-work and porcelain; and where, as in other countries, the husband loves his wife and the orange-colored mother loves her slant-eyed children.

It is a country, moreover, in which the bride attaches more importance to the personal appearance of the bridegroom, and the bridegroom equal importance to the moral qualities of the bride; and the basis of many Chinese dramas, as of dramas in other parts of the world, is the passion of love. Women have been forbidden to appear on the stage since the day when a celebrated actress inspired the emperor with a fatal caprice. The men, who undertake female as well as male parts, play with good expression, and use a superabundance of gestures, some of which, though derived from the observation of reality, have at last acquired a purely conventional value. An actor who, pivoting on his left foot, makes a circular movement with his right, is understood to be getting on horseback. To cut the air with a riding-whip is to indicate, through the connection of cause with effect, a galloping pace. The exhibition of pieces of gold cloth with wheels painted on them has almost an arbitrary meaning, and signifies that the emperor is coming.

Etiquette is rigidly observed. A young girl walking in the street must not turn her head round; nor at home is she to glance slyly at visitors. She is to remember, moreover, that girls who are always laughing and talking are not esteemed, and that virtuous women have been honored from the earliest times. The philosopher Mendze grieved when he saw his mother break her shuttle; the woman Tsoun threw herself on a sword in order to save her husband's life; the mother of Ao, being so poor that she could not buy writing materials, taught her son to read by tracing characters in the sand. Women should be able to read, write and use the counting machine, so as to be in position to direct a household. They should read books of piety and stories of morality in action, while avoiding love poetry, songs, and anecdotes. Women should be reserved; and they are cruelly enjoined never to occupy themselves with other people's affairs. Men ought never to talk of domestic matters, while women should never talk of anything else. When a visitor is in the drawing-room, the lady of the house should not be heard raising her voice in the kitchen. Women are not to paint their faces and wear striking colors, for the insufficient reason that if they do men will look at them. Young women, as well as young men, are to be dutiful to their parents, and always in a good humor, even when their father and mother are not.

The Watch of Louis XVI.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* describes the return to America, after a very Odyssey of adventures, extending over more than a century, of a watch which was worn by Louis XVI., when a prisoner in the Temple. Bought originally in London, by Benjamin Franklin, and given by him to Lafayette, it was by him in turn presented to the King, as a souvenir of the American war. Louis, who, as a skilled mechanic, was a judge of sound workmanship, constantly wore it; and at his death it became the property of Sanson, the executioner. After the Restoration the heirs of Sanson (who died in 1808) gave the watch to Louis XVIII., who gave it to a friend, from whose hands it finally came into the possession of a brica-brac dealer. In 1870 a millionaire San Franciscan heard that the relic was in the market, and sent a dealer to Paris on purpose to buy it. The dealer succeeded in his object, obtained the watch for no more than £60, and returned to America with his prize. Before, however, he got back to California, his employer, Mr. Pioche, had been ruined, and had committed suicide. No one could be found to pay the price demanded for the treasure, and it remained in the possession of the dealer till his death. His widow has now found a new millionaire to buy it at her price. Inside the outer case there are engraved the names of Franklin and Lafayette, and the crossed "L's" (the monogram of Louis) with three fleur-de-lys underneath.

Street Trees.

Nothing adds more to the comforts and attractions of a town than street trees. Their value is almost universally conceded, yet it is only within a few years that organized efforts have been made to plant trees, and improve the general appearance of towns. In many of the most progressive towns are village improvement societies that are doing great good not only in planting trees and in improving the surroundings of the houses, but are exerting by their work an educating power that is of great value. The work of improvement in town ways and private grounds is contagious. Many are ready to improve their places if attention is called to the need of it, and if they can see an easy way of bringing it about. A fine row of trees in front of neighbor's grounds is very likely to stir up those in the vicinity without trees to plant, and a town with streets lined with fine shade trees exerts an influence on surrounding towns in the direction of tree planting.

The rock or sugar maple is one of the most popular trees at the present time for street planting; it is, like all maples, free from insect enemies, and does not draw the vitality from the soil for a great distance about it, as does the elm; the limbs are inclined upward away from carriages, and the autumn colorings are very gorgeous.

The American elm is the ideal street tree in growth and habit, for it will grow rapidly in any good soil, pushes its branches above all surroundings, and forms a perfect arch over a street, and allows sufficient sunlight to pass through to keep the streets free from gloom and dampness. If it was not for the exhausting power of the roots on all soil within a long distance, and the ravages of the canker worm on the foliage, it would be the perfect street tree.

We have many other trees as valuable as the rock maple that should be planted along our streets.

It is a mistake to plant only one variety, for it is quite possible that some disease or insect may attack it and destroy or seriously injure all the trees in a township. Frequently, in late years, the rock maple has been attacked by a disease similar to the pear blight; a limb covered with foliage will wither and die and it is not rare, to see a whole tree go in this way. If this trouble should become universal through some favoring causes, imagine the havoc that would be made in many towns; but if there was a large variety in the shade trees the destruction would be confined to the varieties affected.

The Norway, scarlet and silver-leaf maple are valuable for street planting. The Norway is one of the few European trees that seem to be long lived in our climate; it has a rounder head and darker foliage than the rock maple.

The American linden, although somewhat coarser than the European species, is not injured by borers, and it is a rapid growing and symmetrical tree.

The white Ash is another very rapid growing tree for street planting in all soils; the outline of the tree at maturity is broadly oval or round. It makes a large tree and colors in a very striking and peculiar manner in the autumn. The leaves on the inside of the tree are a bright yellow and those on the outside deep purple or reddish brown.

Pay or Pass.

There is a general interchange of passes among railroad men, and the president and vice-president of the large railroads often have passes all over the country. President Roberts is a very strict man. One very stormy day in winter he got on the New York division, and took a seat in the middle car. The conductor knew him, as we all do, and when he passed him, the president simply nodded. It was a catch; and Roberts was only trying to see if his man would break the rules, and not make him show his pass. The conductor fell into the trap. When he passed through the train again, Roberts arose from his seat, and, tapping him on the shoulder, said,——

"See here, you have not seen my pass."

"No, sir," faltered the conductor; "but—but I know who you are."

"That makes no difference," retorted Roberts, with a frown. "The rules are made to be obeyed, and not to be broken. The rules laid down for your guidance say that any passenger who has neither a ticket nor a pass must pay his fare, or else you must eject him from the train."

"Yes, I know it," replied the conductor; "but—but——"

"No 'buts.' Now you may go."

"I haven't seen your pass yet, though," demurely remarked the ticket-puncher, wishing to demonstrate the thoroughness of the lesson.

"That's right," replied Roberts, approvingly. "Make no difference between the president of the road and the poorest passenger."

He reached into his inside coat pocket, and then into his vest pockets. His face grew red, and he fumbled around his hip pockets. The conductor grinned. Roberts' sallow complexion grew paler, and then redder. He went through all his pockets again, but no passes. The conductor's smile grew more expansive.

"Humph!" exclaimed the president. "Very singular; very. Well—just stop as you pass this way again."

The conductor stopped, and the president dryly handed him a five dollar bill, and told him to take out the fare. He had left his book of passes at his office.

Economy and Beauty.

When old chair seats are soiled or worn past redemption, very pretty new ones can be made of light and dark cashmere joined together. The foundation is formed of dark contrasting or harmonizing colors, and the centre consists of gayer hues. A foundation may be composed of alternate strips of green cashmere in two dark shades, and the centre could be formed of moss and apple green; or a foundation of alternate pieces of prune and heliotrope, with the centre of mauve in two shades. Another could be made of gray, varying from a dark tint to a delicate French gray. If contrasting tints are desired, what can be prettier than strips of black and ruby forming the foundation, with a centre of old gold and delicate blue or lavender? Considerable diversity can be arranged, so that one chair may be totally different from another. Bedroom chairs look very pretty when thus covered, and the covers ought to be made to fit tightly down upon the seats. These covers can be made of flannel, silk, velvet, cashmere, ribbon, or plush scraps, and at little expense, save the work—which is of no account, as it can be done at odd moments.

A Long-lived Family.

A correspondent states that he has just conducted an insurance upon the life of a man aged 102 years. This centenarian enjoys good health, and appears to be in possession of his faculties. He states that his father lived to the age of 110, and met his death from an injury due to the breaking of a mill stone. His grandfather was, he asserts, accidently killed in his mill at the age of 126. His great-grandfather lived to the age of 133. The man in question distinctly remembers his great grandfather, and has now living a great-great-niece, so that he has seen seven generations of his family.—*Iconoclast.*

Girls and Their Dresses.

The true value of dress as a means, under favorable conditions, of preserving health, or, under unfavorable conditions, of destroying it is not understood as it ought to be, and, though we would not have it thought for a moment that we wish to discourage any one from taking pains to obtain "things of beauty" in the way of articles of dress for themselves and their children, we must contend that, at least, equal care should be taken that those things are such as to be conducive, not injurious, to health—for health like beauty, is most assuredly "a joy forever."

From the earliest times the object of dress has been twofold—first, to cover; secondly, to adorn. Among savage nations adornment has ever been considered the more important function, but sanitarians are popularly regarded as having no sense at all of its importance. This misapprehension is probably owing to the fact that certain ladies, calling themselves the apostles of rational dress, go about in costumes so utterly ridiculous and, to some people's taste, immodest, that they bring ridicule upon the principles that they profess to advocate instead of gaining converts to them. The principles are perfectly correct, but these ladies having got a smattering of them tacked on to them their own particular ideas.

Those who are truly concerned in the welfare of their fellow beings, for the most part, work unseen and unknown by the public. It is time, however, that the true sanitarians should come forward to clear themselves from the imputation which has, as it were, been cast upon them by the false prophets. Far from having no idea of the beautiful, we have what time will prove to be the highest and purest of all ideals.

Beauty for us is the perfect adaptation of the means to the end. This definition will be found equally applicable to anything and everything in nature or art; but in its application to the subject in hand dress—it implies a great deal. The end of clothes, so far as we are concerned, is in warm weather to cover people without overheating them, and in cold weather to keep them sufficiently warm. Hence, accordion to be beautiful must be perfectly adapted to this end, we must have no garments fitting so tightly as to impede the vital processes, none so heavy as to weary the wearer, none cut in such a way as to cramp her movements and none dyed with poisonous substances.

This kind of beauty in dress is, we fear, far from being common at the present time, and we find much weakness, suffering and ill health consequent on the neglect of its precepts. Growing girls suffer much—first, from insufficient warmth of clothing; second, from the weight of clothes hanging mainly from the waist, and, third, from the pressure on the lungs, heart and other internal organs, caused by bands and garments too tightly made.

Most girls wear short skirts up till the age of about fifteen, and in quite cold weather, as a rule, their legs and feet are only covered by thread or silk stockings and cotton drawers under those skirts. The middle part of the body is, however, overheated, for it is covered by the tops of the petticoats and drawers fastening closely round with bands, by the stays, chemise, and sometimes vest. The neck and arms are, as a rule, quite as badly protected as the legs, for they have only the thickness of the dress over them, as the vest and chemise are cut low in the neck and short in the sleeves, and high petticoat bodices are not the fashion.

If we compare this dress with that of a young man we find that the male has greatly the advantage in matter of comfort. He generally wears woolen socks, drawers and vest with long sleeves and high neck, and his outer garments clothe him completely, and with an even warmth all over. I do not say that men's dress is perfect in comfort, but the balance is most decidedly in favor of male attire.

As to the weight of girls' clothes, it is quite common to see a young girl, who, as it is sometimes said, is outgrowing her strength, and whose spine can scarcely support her head and shoulders erect, dragging herself wearily about in a dress the skirt of which alone weighs some pounds. This has possibly been bought for her with the mistaken idea that the heavier a material is the warmer it must be. The mistake, however, is a serious one, as heavy materials generally owe their weight and substantial appearance to admixture with cotton and fibrous rubbish some stuffs being, as it is called, "loaded" in order to deceive the public as to their value. All wool materials, if genuine, are light in proportion to their warmth.

The chief evil, however, of ordinary dress results from the way in which it is supported, pressing upon the waist, hindering the development of the internal organs and cramping them, thus tending to produce injuries which may affect the happiness of the girl's future.

We believe that a large number of the cases of curvature of the spine met with in surgical practice, generally in girls between the ages of twelve and sixteen, result directly or indirectly from the weight and improper pressure of clothes, a potent agent in causing the deformity being the wearing of high-heeled boots, which throw the body forward. Tight, stiff stays are responsible for a great deal of harm, and we are afraid that horrible process called tight lacing begins but too frequently earlier than is generally suspected.

Value of Land in the City of London.

A site was offered for letting on building lease by auction yesterday (June 16th) at the mart, the auctioneers being Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, Farmer & Bridgewater, which illustrates the great value of land in good positions in the city of London. The site in question is that now occupied by the old buildings 14, 15 and 16 St. Swithin's lane, embracing a total area of 2,050 feet, having a frontage to St. Swithin's lane of 91 feet 7 inches, and a frontage to Salters' Hall court in the rear. The last was offered to be let for a term of eighty years, and attracted very considerable interest and much competition.

The buildings commenced with an offer of £600 a year, and ultimately reached £1,120 a year, the lessees to rebuild the premises and to expend not less than £7,000. It was understood in the room that the site had been acquired by a bank, but whether for the construction of banking premises or as an investment did not transpire. The price agreed to be paid represents a rental of just a little over eleven shillings per square foot.

Crab-Apple Preserves.

Crab-apple preserve is a pretty dish for either luncheon or the tea-table. To obtain it in perfection the following method is recommended: Pick the apples over carefully, leaving the stems on. Wipe them carefully and weigh them. To each pound of fruit allow three-quarters of granulated sugar. Put them into a preserving-kettle with nearly enough water to cover them. When the skin is tender and easily pierced the apples are taken out and a syrup made with the water and sugar. When the syrup reaches the boiling point the apples are put back into the kettle, and the whole allowed to simmer until the apples are uniformly clear.

Rabbits and Dogs in Australia.

The plague of rabbits in our

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - OCT. 21, 1887.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
J. ROSS THOMPSON, of Erie county.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
B. J. McGRANN, of Lancaster county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR TREASURER:
THOMAS E. HOWE, Cambria.

FOR COMMISSIONERS:
JOHN KIRBY, Johnstown.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Conemaugh.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
GEORGE W. EASLY, Johnstown.

FOR AUDITORS.
J. W. GRIFFIN, Munster Twp.
LOUIS RGLAND, Johnstown.

THE official majority against the Prohibition Amendment at the recent election in Tennessee has at last been published, and is shown to be 27,693.

A. R. PARSONS, one of the convicted Chicago Anarchists, has addressed an open letter to Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, in which he demands that he be declared innocent or guilty upon the examination of the record of his trial, and protesting, that so far as he is concerned he does not want a commutation of his sentence, and will not accept any mercy of that kind.

A RESOLUTION expressing sympathy with the condemned Chicago Anarchists and a desire that their sentences should be commuted to imprisonment for life, was offered in the Convention of the Knights of Labor at Minneapolis last week and was defeated by a vote of 52 in its favor and 151 against it. The sympathizers as indicated by this vote was almost exactly one out of every four of the whole number of delegates to the Convention.

SOME bank officials in this State have occasionally wrecked their own institutions by embezzling their funds, and in most instances have managed to escape punishment. There is hope, however, that a better time has dawned in this respect. Some time in the early part of last winter the First National Bank, of Glen Rock, York county, failed through the thieving operations of its President, William Herbst and his son Jacob S. Herbst, who aided and abetted him in his game of plunder. They were both indicted in the United States District Court at Philadelphia for embezzling the money of the bank, and convicted. A motion for a new was trial made, but on Monday last Judge Butler overruled it and sentenced each of them to an imprisonment of five years in the Eastern Penitentiory.

THERE will be *seven*, if not *eight* tickets for State offices in New York at the November election, and no man outside the State can therefore form an intelligent opinion as to the result. Last November Henry George, the Labor candidate for Mayor, polled 68,000 votes. He is now running on the Labor ticket for Secretary of State. The Socialists who are now bitterly hostile to George, allege that they gave him at least 20,000 of his 68,000 votes last year. If this is true it would reduce his vote in the city to about 45,000. George himself claims double that number. The Prohibitionists claim that they will poll 50,000 votes in the State and it looks now as though they would do so. Governor Hill, who is admitted to be the best politition in the State, expresses the utmost confidence in the election of the Democratic ticket. We have no doubt that Gov. Hill is correct in his judgment unless he underestimates the George vote.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND and his wife resumed their long journey at Madison, Wis., on Monday of last week and stopped at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Memphis and Nashville, in the vicinity of which they remained over Sunday. While at Nashville they paid a visit to Mrs. Polk, the widow of President Polk, who resides near that city and is in the 85th year of her age. A stop was made at Chattanooga on Monday and Atlanta was reached on the night of the same day. The people of the entire State of Georgia seemed to have come to Atlanta and the reception of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland was exceptionally enthusiastic. The Presendential party would leave Atlanta on Tuesday at midnight for Montgomery, the State Capitol of Alabama, where they would remain for a few hours on Wednesday, and pass on into North Carolina making only one stop in that State, Asheville. The travelers expected to arrive at Washington some time today. It will be just three weeks since Mr. Cleveland left Washington and his long journey has been made without an accident. It has been the longest excursion ever taken by a President.

A CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT, says the Philadelphia *Record*, issued by the Republican Committee of New York, modestly claims that the Republican party "has practically given each citizen a free home by securing the public domain from the monopoly of capital." As Mr. Squeers remarked, "Here's richness!" Since President Cleveland went into office, two years and a half ago, his Administration has been busily engaged in the effort to restore to the people a portion of the public domain that the Republican party recklessly squandered in land grants to railroad corporations or permitted cattle ranch syndicates, Spanish grant claimants and foreign earth-hungerers to steal. Commissioner Sparks in his annual report estimates that in this time the General Land Office has recovered for the Government and restored to the people land greater in area than the entire State of New York. This work of land restoration is still going on, and a far larger portion of the spoliated public domain will be recovered unless the Administration shall be driven from power or balked by a Republican majority in the Senate. Such is the vivid contrast between Republican profession and Democratic performance in the matter of the public lands.

ACCORDING to the St. Louis *Republican*, when Senator Don Cameron was in that city last week on his way to New Mexico he spoke to Col. Rickey, of the same city, about President Cleveland, as follows:

"The only thing that can beat Cleveland next year is some sort of a financial panic which can be laid at the doors of the administration. In such a case he would probably be beaten, no matter whom we might put against him. As it stands now, however, I think he is sure of re-election. He has shown himself to be an honest, independent and fearless official, and the predictions that financial ruin would follow his election have been disproved.

"Do you," Colonel Rickey asked, "talk this way to members of your own party?"

"Why not?" Senator Cameron answered. "I have no desire to cheat them or to cheat myself; the conditions are plain.,'

Cameron spent last Tuesday in Santa Fe and was called on by a number of prominent citizens. In speaking of the Presidential contest next year he said he did not regard Mr. Blame any stronger to-day than he was three years ago, and that if he was nominated by the Republicans he was afraid of another defeat. His preference for the Presidency was U. S. Senator Allison, of Iowa, and he thought that Allison and Hawley, of Connecticut, would make a very strong ticket.

HON. JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER, the well known member of Congress from Virginia, who is one of the counsel for the Chicago Anarchists, had an interview with Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington on Monday last in reference to the application for a writ of error in the case, and it was arranged that the argument for and against the application should take place on yesterday at 10:30 o'clock in the conference room of the Supreme Court. Associated with Mr. Tucker as counsel are Captain Black, of Chicago, who defended the Anarchists on their trial, Roger A. Pryor, of New York, and Ben. Butler, the latter having been retained as counsel only a few days ago. The sum of thirty thousand dollars will be required to pay these four lawyers. At least it is so stated. The money will be raised by assessments among the different Anarchist Societies throughout the country.

Cooper's Piety Racket.

The worst scared man in this State to-day is Thomas V. Cooper, Chairman of the Republican State Committee. In former campaigns the tariff was the beginning, middle and ending of his appeals to the people for their votes in favor of continuing in power the "grand old party" of which he is so thorough a representative. Last week, however, he changed his old tactics and in a long address to the people he had the brazen effrontery to charge that a conspiracy had been entered into by the Democrats, Personal Liberty Leagues, brewers, distillers, Anarchists and other unholy elements, to defeat the Republican State ticket and abolish the Christian Sunday by illimitable supplies of lager beer. In order to accomplish this wicked purpose he deliberately asserted in the address that the liquor dealers throughout the State had put up $200,000, which was being used "through and by the Democratic organization." Cooper knows, of course, that all this is the veriest moonshine, but it suits him in his desperate strait to resort to it. Tom Cooper in print as the defender of the sanctity of the Sabbath is a spectacle for the laughter of both gods and men. The matter with Cooper is that he can't "work" the saloon interest in this campaign in favor of the Republican ring, as he has successfully done in former years, and is finding out that when, at the last session of the Legislature, he passed a Prohibitory Amendment and followed it up with the Brooks High License law, he committed the biggest mistake of his life. The Philadelphia *Record* of Wednesday last dissects Cooper's address as follows:

There is a refreshing simplicity in the charge of the Republican organs and party managers in Pennsylvania that the distilling and brewery interests have entered into a "combination" or arrangement with the Democratic party. What would the organs and managers aforesaid dave? After having induced a Republican Legislature to submit a prohibitory amendment, which if adopted would cause a sweeping confiscation of millions of capital invested in breweries, distilleries and hotel property, they seem to expect that the interests thus assailed will meekly submit without a struggle. They have been playing the Prohibitionists and liquor interests against each other so long that they imagined that this game of "progressive euchre" could go on for an indefinite period.

So far as the liquor interests are concerned the Republican party of Pennsylvania is the party of Prohibition. If the Prohibitionists should themselves get into power they could do for themselves but little more than the Republicans have done for them. The Prohibitionists might with just as much propriety complain that the brewers and distillers of Pennsylvania are not in political sympathy with them.

As for the talk of "arrangements" and "alliances" of the Liquor League with the Democratic party, that is mere childishness. The Democrats of Pennsylvania have no need to make such alliances. Their position on this question has long been clearly defined. They have not courted and cajoled the men who are engaged in the manufacture and sale of liquors on the one hand, nor have they menaced those men with hostile and fanatical legislation on the other hand. While firmly opposing assaults upon the Personal Liberty of the citizen by prohibitory amendments and bigoted Sabbatarian codes, the Democrats of Pennsylvania have always favored reasonable legislative restraints upon the evils and abuses of the liquor traffic. In hoeing this position they have been denounced as the "whisky party" while the whisky interests have frequently gone over to their opponents. Some interesting facts on this point are contained in the history of liquor legislation in Pennsylvania. But the Democratic party of this State has intrigued or compromised neither with the advocates of a fanatical sumptuary code nor with the votaries of free whisky. Since the Republican leaders in attempting to carry whisky on one shoulder and rain-water on the other have managed to spill a great deal of both, there is no reason why they should charge their mishap to the Democratic party.

Chairman Cooper Plays His Last Card.

The most satisfactory evidence that has come to light of the scare that has taken hold of the Republican bosses in this State is the temperance and morality dodge State Chairman Cooper plays in a lengthy address to the faithful just issued. Never was more pitiful demagogueism or downright lying put on paper. The pith of it is that there is a secret understanding between the Democratic organization of the State and some of the counties with the liquor leagues, personal liberty societies, German singing societies, the Anarchists, Socialists and Communists to work for the common end of breaking down the Christian Sabbath, legalizing the free and unrestricted sale of liquor, and handing communities over to Anarchy, licentiousness and drunkenness. The audacious liar alleges in as many words that there is "an agreement upon a combined effort for the repeal of the Sunday law between the Democratic and liquor organizations," allied with "all who are willing to war upon society," meaning the Anarchists and Socialists. The avowed purpose of this infamous address is to conciliate the Prohibitionists and alarm the rural Republicans, so many of whom are indifferent, for well understood reasons, to the success of the Republican party this fall. It is left to the local efforts of politicians in Pittsburg and Philadelphia to hold the saloon element Chairman Cooper finds it expedient to denounce in his address. Last year Mr. Cooper caused to be circulated special appeals to the saloon keepers in the State to stand by the Republican party, and they were put up and marked on the Sunday before election by the order of this now stalwart champion of "the Christian Sabbath." And in that canvass he had as chief of staff and member of his State finance committee, Colonel Keller, of Berks county, president of the State Liquor League. According to ex-Senator Landon, in the Prohibition State Convention, when Colonel Quay completed his arduous task of drawing the resolution committing the Republican party to the submission of the Prohibition amendment, he threw down his pen with the exclamation: "Blankety-blank, boys, this is dry work; let's take a drink." We only mention these incidents to show the sincerity of the men who suddenly wake to the dangers to society, morality and Christianity involved in a possible Republican defeat, and so flood the State with infamous libels on the Democratic party.

The country people are indignant at the defeat of the revenue bill by the last Republican legislature. It would have divided a million of dollars among the counties of the State and reduced local taxation. The solemn pledge of the Republican party in State Convention to pass laws to enforce the railroad article of the constitution was repudiated at the bidding of the corporations, whom Chairman Cooper served as State senator and chief lobbyist. The remembrance causes discontent. This year's plan of campaign, with whisky on one shoulder and Prohibition on the other, has not inspired confidence. So Chairman Cooper jumps into the arena with loud clamor to alarm the sewing societies, the churches and Sunday schools, that the half million Democrats of Pennsylvania are in league with whisky and anarchy to uproot Christianity and pulverize society.

Judging by the past we have little doubt it is accompanied by a secret circular to the Republican saloon interest reassuring it the Republican leaders will see that no harm comes to the traffic. That is the usual way the jig is worked by these eminent moralists, who run the Republican machine in the interest of God and morality, or the devil and depravity, whichever promises the largest dividends and affords the greatest scope for falsehood.

Democrats can take one comfort from this insulting and mendacious appeal. It shows the bosses are in a terrible fright.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Cardinal Gibbons to Powderly.

The following is the letter addressed by Cardinal Gibbons to Grand Master Workman Powderly, to which we briefly referred last week:

BALTIMORE, MD., Sept. 21, 1887.

MY DEAR SIR—Your letter was received yesterday informing me that the next convention of the Knights of Labor will be held at Minneapolis on the 5th prox. When absent from America I did not hesitate to advocate the just rights of the laboring classes and to point out wrongs under which they were suffering. Now that I am again at home, I may be permitted to speak in a friendly spirit of the duties and responsibilities which they owe to themselves, to their country and to society. I entertain the hope that good counsels will prevail in your deliberations and that a calm, conservative spirit will control all your proceedings. It is self evident that there should be no conflict between capital and labor, since both are necessary for the common weal and one cannot subsist without the other, and therefore no measures should be countenanced which do not provide for the protection of both. Experience has proved that strikes are a questionable remedy for the redress of your grievances. They paralyze industry; they foment fierce passions, and lead to the destruction of property, and, above all, they result in inflicting serious injury on the laborer himself, by keeping him in enforced idleness, during which his mind is clouded with discontent while brooding over his situation, and his family not infrequently suffers from the want of even the necessaries of life. Strikes, therefore, should be rarely if ever resorted to. Boycotting, as far as I understand its methods, infringes on the just rights of others, and will therefore never meet with approval from an observing public. Remember that the eyes of your countrymen are upon you, and that they will watch your proceedings with the deepest interest. As a lawabiding and industrious body, seeking to improve your condition, you owe it to yourselves and to the good name of your order to set your face against Anarchists, Nihilists and other dangerous associations which are guilty of the base ingratitude of attempting to undermine the government that protects them, and the temple of the Constitution that shelters them. Do not permit your reputation to be tainted by any morbid sympathy for men who have no substantial grievance to redress, and who strive to make their cause respectable by obtaining the connivance, if not the sanction, of your powerful organization. But, for my part, I have no fear that they will succeed in infusing the leaven of their poison into the ranks of the honest sons of toil. For what concern hath Christ with Belial, or what participation hath justice with injustice, or what fellowship hath light with darkness?

My only motive in venturing to offer these suggestions is my sincere affection for the laboring class, whose sterling virtues I admire; my sense of the dignity of their calling and of their influence on the future well being of our country as well as my ardent desire for their material and moral elevation. May God grant that your deliberations may be marked by a wisdom and discretion and a spirit of true patriotism which, while seeking to advance your temporal interests, will merit the approval of heaven as well as of your fellow citizens.

Permit me in conclusion to express my appreciation of the successful efforts you have personally made in fulfilling the delicate and arduous duties which have developed upon you as President of the Knights of Labor. I am your obedient servant in Christ.

JAMES, CARDINAL GIBBONS,
Archbishop of Baltimore.

To Mr. T. V. Powderly, Scranton, Pa.

The Monument to Meade.

Philadelphia honors herself to-day in in the honors paid to the memory of one of her distinguished sons. The statue of General Meade is the work of a Philadelphia sculptor and has been paid for by the contributions of Philadelphians. It will stand in the great Park as a monument of a Philadelphia soldier, whose city owes him gratitude, not only for the lustre of his honorable and useful life, but in an especial sense for that great military achievment which saved Pennsylvania from the invador and broke the power of the great rebellion.

Though born away from home, Meade was altogether a Philadelphian by parentage and breeding as well as by later residence, and his military service associated him so closely with his own State that in the gallery of Pennsylvania worthies he must always have a conspicuous place. He was, moreover, of the type of man whom we may be glad to claim as representative. Loyal, modest and brave, never seeking advancement, but ready to do his uttermost in every duty laid upon him, we may search long for a nobler example of the soldier and the gentleman whose unsullied character will keep his fame secure when lights that flashed more brightly have begun to pale.

While the monument in Fairmount Park is distinctly Philadelphia's tribute to her knightly son, the dedication today will bring together representative soldiers from many States, but especially to the survivors of that glorious army which Meade commanded in its crucial victory and with whose stupendous history his name is indissolubly associated. It will be a day to remember not only Meade and Gettysburg, but the Army of the Potomac, and there can be no true American, North or South, whose heart will not beat proudly at the mention of that name.—*Phila. Times, Oct* 18.

Jerome B. Niles and Gov Beaver.

No man took a more active part in the preparation of the lost revenue bill of the last session of the Legislature than ex-Auditor General Niles. He was equally as industrious in the preperation of the new bill by the Revenue Commission which is now in the hands of Gov. Beaver, with the endorsement of the commission in favor of an extra session to enact the bill into a law. Mr. Niles lives in Wellsboro, Tioga county, and the following article taken from last week's issue of the Republican organ in that county may be taken as an expression of Mr. Niles' views in the premises:

"Governor Beaver may think it is an act of statesmanship to refuse to right the wrong done to the people last May because he is urged to do so by some men whom he doesn't like; but he should reflect that the great majority of the people know little and care less about any man's personal and partisan likes and dislikes, while they do care for their own interests. He should understand that very few of the "plain people" are ever likely to write letters to governors on any subject, but that every man of them has a very decided opinion of the public officer who fails to protect the rights and interests of the common people who mind their own business. He should remember that the limitations of executive and legislative power are clearly defined by the Constitution: that it is not his duties to frame bills for the legislature to enact, and that we fear that the legislature may not pass an act in the precise shape he desires does not justify him in refusing to give the two houses a chance to pass any act at all. And finally, he should bear in mind that the people judge public officers by general results, and that in their eyes hair-splitting quibbles on constitutional points will not justify acts that are evidently damaging to their decided convictions of right. They understand very well that it rests with the Governor alone to say whether there shall be an extra session. They now want a revenue bill promptly passed for their relief, in accordance with the pledges made by the Governor's friends last summer. It must soon be determined whether those pledges are to be redeemed or repudiated.

Mrs. Cleveland's Speech.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland have been away from St. Louis for many days, but here is a reminiscent paragraph from the *Globe-Democrat* that is both newsy and nice:

While the throng was held at bay, Colonel David Caruth, as President of the Hendricks Association, was admitted through a side door, and he approached Mrs. Cleveland with nerves that suggested the sensitive plant and a complexion that rivaled the jacqueminot, and presented her with a beautiful floral offering. As the Colonel closed his little speech he breathed a great sigh of relief, and an immaculate handkerchief passed once over his head and was wet enough to hang out on the line. Mrs Cleveland took the basket and said: "I am sure that my husband is as grateful to the gentlemen of your association for these beautiful flowers as I am. There is nothing I love so much as flowers, and were I making a speech in this place I would say that, coming from an organization that has done so much, and all that, for our common country—but, seriously, Colonel Caruth, let me thank you and the gentlemen you represent for this courtesy. I hope to see you again." The Colonel retired with a memory of Mrs. Cleveland's bewitching smile, and as he passed his friend Bandeerman he said: There is no use talking, Jim, he is a dandy; but she, why, she is a daisy and a thoroughbred." The Colonel then went down stairs, and to every friend he met he repeated his eulogy in terms that were more or less indicative of his Kentucky birth and breeding.

THE strike in the anthracite coal region has reached a desperate point. Business is degressed, and many of the stores have been closed for lack of patronage. Destitution, misery and suffering exist on every hand, and matters are growing worse, while no hope of a settlement appears. To add to all this, there is an excellent prospect of the strike extending to the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions by the close of the month. The anarchist element is being encouraged by the desperate situation and an outbreak may be expected any moment. The responsibility for this state of things rests heavily upon somebody's shoulders. A board of arbitrament, clothed with the spirit of compromise, might have saved all this deprivation.

THE campaign in Ohio is being waged on the part of the Democrats with marked aggressiveness. Monday night massmeetings were held at Cincinnati, Upper Sandusky, Galion, and other places. General Powell has engagements for nearly every afternoon and evening up to the day of election. Hon. Eustance Gibson, of West Virginia; Hon. W. H. Crain, of Texas; Hon. W. D. Hill, General Samuel Cary, and others of equal reputation as stump orators, are assisting in the fight. The prospects of success are very bright. If Forsker's mouth can only be kept going there is no doubt of the result. All the Democrats have to fear is that he may be forced to withdraw from the stump.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. James and W. W. McAteer, of Loretto.

An Interesting Letter.

C. L. Jones, of Johnstown, a practical driller of 16 years' experience, has given to the *Democrat*, of that place, an interesting letter received by him from J. P. Lesley, State Geologist, on the subject of oil and gas. It contains so much information, and so many good suggestions, that the letter is reproduced at length:

DEAR SIR: It is my official duty to furnish any geological knowledge I have freely to any citizen of Pennsylvania, and I am always pleased to do it. But, there are points of geological *fact (not principles)* concealed from us all; and you are aware that the *actual existence* of petroleum and gas under any given farm or township is one of them. In the disturbed country east of the Alleghenies no experienced geologist will hesitate to affirm as certain that none will ever be found. But in the undisturbed region west of the Allegheny mountains a geologist would act rashly to express any such confident opinion. There may be places in the counties you mention (Somerset and Cambria) where oil and gas exist, but, as yet, we have not the slightest evidence of the fact—I mean the fact of their existence *in any such quantities as would pay for boring for them.* As a geologist I should not risk my money in boring for them. On the other hand, I should be very glad—and I should encourage *rich* men, or companies *with a surplus* of money, to bore very deep wells in those counties, for the sake of obtaining information. If I were a Napoleonic dictator of Pennsylvania I should spend *several million dollars* of the State's revenue in *systematic* boring all along the first and second bituminous basins, *to enlarge useful knowledge.* But I should discourage with all my might individuals of small means from boring at all in them, except for *coal beds.* And for this purpose I should advise them to club together, in "boring associations," to bore along the entire lines of the sub-basins, i. e. along the *synclinal lines*; especially for the coal bed next above the Conglomerate. I think a line of holes a *mile apart*, for fifty miles, would be one of the most *practically useful* things that the people of those counties could undertake.

In Cambria county, for example, such a line of bore holes, properly watched, measured and sampled by expert geologist appointed to do this while the tools were going down, would lay a solid foundation for the future wealth of the county, which would have the highest value. Experience has proved that the wellborers, who work by contract, and therefore hurry down the bore hole as fast as they can, and pay little or no regard to anything they pass through until they have nearly reached the required depth, are not to be expected to furnish any useful practical information to the public. They are not to be blamed for this, for they have their living to get and their families to support, and they cannot afford to lose their time and money in constant measurements, samplings, and careful records of all the strata they pass through. This must be done by somebody else who is especially paid for this particular duty.

Until a large number of borings are done *in this fashion*, our geology will remain very uncertain and obscure, in spite of the amount of expensive prospecting which is done all the time along the outcrops.

Two wells (for example) at Dawson's mill (Cambria mills) 3 miles n. w. of Gallitzin, were bored for oil twenty-four years ago, nearly along the centre line of the first sub-basin and are said to have struck (one of them) a 7-foot coal bed, (coal A) somewhere between 300 and 400 feet down; but no records exist of either of the wells although one went down 820 feet and was abandoned. Had a *proper* record of these two wells been taken they would be enormously valuable for settling the number and the character of the coals between the Conglomerate and Mahoning (the Clearfield coal measures), which have been grossly misrepresented by the prospectors along the outcrops. No oil or gas were got in these wells; but then, 920 feet would not reach the Venango oil sands, at this point, nor anything like reach them; for they must lie at a depth beneath Cambria mills of at least 3,000 feet and perhaps as much as 4,500 feet; owing to the thickening of formations of XI, X and IX (under the Conglomerate) going east. The Conglomerates at the bottom of IX which seem to represent the Venango oil sands, lie in Huntingdon county (Broad Top) more than 6,000 feet beneath the Mahoning sandstone of Cambria county.

Your opinion that oil and gas will not be found in the first bituminous coal basin back of the Allegheny Mountains in Clearfield, Cambria and Somerset is a sound one; because even if the oil sands exist there, they probably do not hold oil, and very little, if any gas; and especially because they lie certainly more than twice, probably three times, as far down in the series, as they do in the oil regions proper.

The same is true (to a less extent) in the second (Ligonier) basin in Clearfield, Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette. In this basin they lie at least twice as deep as in the oil regions, that is, twice as far beneath the Ferriferous limestone, or rather, beneath the Conglomerate, for the Ferriferous limestone was not deposited south-east of Indiana county. Yours respectfully,

J. P. LESLEY.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—A woman at the Summit county, O., Infirmary is slowly but surely turning black. She is seemingly in good health and the physicians are unable to ascribe a reason for the gradual change of color.

—F. A. Paddock, a New York man summering at Delhi, dreamed he was diving at Coney Island the other night, and came within an ace of knocking his brains out against the side of his bedroom.

—Ephraim Lemley and Mrs. Mary Burton were made one in Pope county, Ark., recently. The groom is 92 years old, has 23 children and has been married 5 times. The bride is only 80 and has no family worth mentioning.

—Mrs. Clarissa Cox, of Wakefield, Mass., who on Thursday rounded out 100 years of life in this vale of tears, was asked the secret of her longevity. "Hard work," said she; "hard work has always been good for me, and I've always had plenty of it to do."

—Frank Moxie, of Dakota, was about to be married, but was busy with a game of poker. The minister who was to perform the ceremony went to inform him that the company was waiting, got interested and took a hand, and the wedding had to be postponed.

—In Sumter county, Ga., recently, a negro woman ate 16 ears of corn with a large piece of greasy meat and then tried to die, but another woman gave her a quart of salt and water with a gill a castor oil. She it now up and says: "I didn't think corn would hurt a pusson."

—A covered farm wagon, eastward bound, passed through a Nebraska town a few days ago, containing the owner of the outfit, his wife and five children, a live buffalo, an antelope, a pair of wolves, a pair of swifts or prairie foxes, a box of white rats, besides considerable store of provisions.

—James Williamson, of Toronto, O., captured a live crow in his cornfield. While carrying it home he was attacked by hundreds of other crows. He first tried to run away; then he made a vigorous attempt to defend himself with a club; next he sought shelter in a shed, where the besieging crows kept him a prisoner for more than an hour.

A WORD TO ALL.

Go to GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S, Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa., for Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Pads, Stair Rods, Stair Buttons,

Oilcloths, Linoleum, Lace Curtains, Feathers,

Turcoman Curtains, Madras Curtain Goods, etc., etc. Quality of Goods unequaled and prices the lowest.

—Before Mrs. Theresa Wall, of Sweetwater, Tenn., committed suicide she had prepared a certified check that would meet her funeral expenses and erect a monument over her grave.

—There has never been a period in the history of the American watch trade when the business was of such vast proportions as now. All the larger factories that have run all summer, as well as those that shut down for a short interval, are behind orders at the present time, with the prospect of the largest holiday trade demand ever known before them.

—An Ogdenburg newspaper says that some citizens have been annoyed by their cows coming home at night without the usual amount of milk. One night one of their owners saw a strange dog approach one of the cows and rub against her legs. The cow put her foot back, when the dog sat upon his haunches and sucked her dry. He was as fat as a seal.

—Contrary to the popular impression, there is no statutory provision for the execution of criminals on Friday. It seems that in very early times in the history of English jurisprudence it became a common practice in selecting a day for the execution of criminals to choose Friday. This practice was transplanted to the American colonies and has been continued until this day. It was probably originally founded on the superstition that Friday was an unlucky day.

—A young gray squirrel found by a party of children at Ivoryton, Conn., was cared for until it had grown large enough to help itself when it was set at liberty. The children had no idea it would ever come back, but the same night the squirrel came to the window and tapped upon the pane. It was admitted, and the next morning whisked away again. It has built two nests, using whichever it chooses in the night time, except when it rains. Then it always asks for admission to the house.

—The fishery business of this country is a very important interest. It employs 140,000 men and $50,00,000 of capital are invested. The last reliable reports shows the total merchant tonnage of the United States to be 4,130,000 tons, of which 1,000,000 tons are foreign and 3,130,000 tons coastwise and inland. The total tonage of vessels engaged in the fisheries in 1883 was 127,452, and in 1886 only 103,843 tons. The total value of our American fisheries at first hands is about $9,000,000 a year, selling to the consumer at 100 to 200 per cent. more than this.

—One of the richest mines of rock salt in the world has been discovered in South Hutchinson, Kansas. The salt was struck at a depth of 470 feet, and veins varying in thickness from 7 to 40 feet, separated by a thin strata of shale, were found. At a depth of 605 feet a vein was struck which, up to Wednesday night, had been penetrated to a depth of 25 feet, without the drill reaching through. An official analysis of the product shows it to be over 96 per cent. pure, and absolutely free from the principal impurities which make rock salt unfit for domestic purposes.

—The bones of the discoverer of America are to be once more removed, as if they had not yet earned rest. When Columbus died he first found a resting place at Valladolid. But it was not for long. In seven years his remains were taken to Seville and in 1536 across the ocean to Hayti, where they were deposited in the Cathedral of San Domingo. In 1795 it was thought to be high time that the bones of Columbus were disturbed again, and they were taken to Havana, in Cuba. Now, after a further rest of a hundred years, a fresh transfer—let us hope the last—is to be made, and Genoa, the navigator's birth place, will finally claim its own.

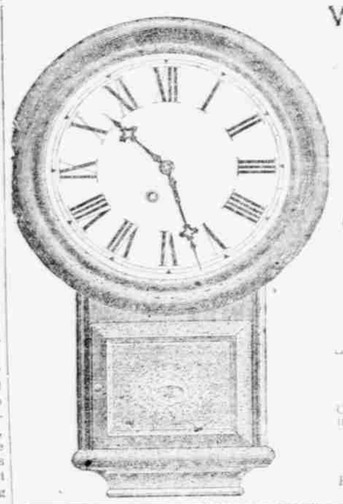
—It has been calculated that on the average each man who attains the age of three score and ten consumes during the course of his life twenty wagon-loads of food, solid and liquid. At four tons to the wagon this would correspond to an average of about a hundred ounces of food per day, or say some 120 ounces per day during adult life, and about eighty ounces during infancy and youth. Most modern doctors agree in regarding 120 ounces of food per day, corresponding to five or six half pints of liquid food and seven or eight pounds of solid food, as an excess of the real daily requirements of a healthy man or woman.

—There are at the present moment a total of 9,388 banking institutions in the United States, an increase of 3,302, or 50 per cent., during the past ten years. Of these 2,045 are national banks, 1,700 State institutions, 626 saving banks, and 3,951 private banking firms. The wonderful increase during the past decade represents the growth of the business of the country. While the banking facilities of the country have increased so rapidly, it has nevertheless been on a safe and sound financial basis. There is more confidence in their soundness and stability than there has been at any previous period. There are failures, it is true, and there always will be, but the losses to the public have been far less in recent years in proportion to the value of business done, than at any previous period of our history.

—At a negro camp meeting at Hillsborough, Ill., the other day there was a bit of realism that carries one back to the days of the Passion Play. The preacher gave an eloquent discourse on the prodigal son. During its delivery a young darkey arrayed in picturesque and many colored tatters to represent the prodigal son stood in a clumb of bushes waiting for his cue. At last the cue came in the shape of a powerful blast on a tin horn, when he rushed out and fell into the arms of the old preacher, who enacted the part of father. Then some sisters brought forward a fatted calf which had been previously killed and nicely roasted, and every one began to be merry just as in the days of old. The story as related sounds somewhat sacrilegious, but it was enacted by the colored brethren in entire good faith and without a suspicion of flippancy.

—The Southern Pacific train which left El Paso, Tex., at 4:30 last Friday evening returned three hours later with the mail car badly knocked to pieces by a bomb and a dead train robber on board. When the train had reached a point about four miles east of El Paso it was flagged, and the engineer stopped the train immediately. Three men ran up and hurled dynamite bombs at the door of the mail car. The door was badly shattered and the mail agent considerably shaken up, but he recovered sufficiently to seize a double-barreled shotgun, and when the foremost robber appeared in the doorway the mail agent filled him full of buckshot, and the robber fell dead. The other two started away as fast as they could run. The agent fired the second barrel at them and thinks he hit one of them. The train then returned to El Paso and remained there all night.

CARL RIVINIUS,
—PRACTICAL—
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
—AND DEALER IN—



Watches, Clocks,
—JEWELRY,—
Silverware, Musical Instruments
—AND—
Optical Goods.
—o—
Sole Agent
—FOR THE—
Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.
—o—
Columbia and Fredonia Watches,
In Key and Stem Winders.
—o—
LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS of JEWELRY always on hand.

☞ My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED. ☜

CARL RIVINIUS
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885—tf.

MARLIN MAGAZINE RIFLE
Best in The World

For large or small game—32 calibre, 40 grains powder, 26 oz. Weight, 20 inch barrel. Length of rifle, 39 inches. The strongest shooting rifle made. Perfect accuracy guaranteed and the only absolutely safe rifle on the market. Prices greatly reduced.
BALLARD Gallery, Sporting and Target Rifles. Send for illustrated catalogue.
The standard for target shooting, hunting, and shooting galleries. All calibres from 22 to 45. Made in fourteen different styles, prices from $10.00 up. Send for illustrated catalogue.
MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., - New Haven, Conn.

FREE FOR MEN ONLY
PACKAGE of HARRIS' SEMINAL PASTILLES.
One Ten Thousand Trial Packages mailed to the afflicted free of charge. Each package contains enough to last a week, and is guaranteed to benefit any case of Weakness and Physical Decay in Young or Middle-Aged Men. Issued for Eight Years in many thousand cases with unfailing success. Pamphlet free, giving full particulars. Don't be humbugged by worthless nostrums. Don't waste time with physicians of your town, but send for a package and be cured. Address in confidence, with statement of your trouble, and secure Health, Happiness and Vigor. Mailed in plain wrapper.
VIGOROUS HEALTH
Avoid the counterfeits of Pastilles offered for lower prices, and all Quacks, who claim to have the secret. BEWARE of imitations. Take a SURE REMEDY that has been tried by thousands, does not harass with alteration to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Is a scientific herbal compound, prepared by one of the most eminent physicians of the age. Is a supplement to the seat of disease in specific cases, and is without doubt the greatest boon to suffering humanity ever discovered. Restores the functions of the human organism restored. Develops, invigorates and tones the whole system, becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and flesh.
TREATMENT.—One Month, $3. Two Months, $5. Three, $7.
HARRIS REMEDY CO., Mfg Chemists
306½ N. Tenth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Terms.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS AT PRIVATE SALE the following valuable HOUSE AND LOT, situate on Main street, or Carrolltown Borough, and in the business centre of the town—opposite the Blum brewery. The house is a large two story building, 30 by 32 feet, is plastered throughout, weatherboarded and completely finished and as good as new. A good stable on the lot and a never failing well of excellent water. It would answer for dwelling and business house combined, or for a hotel property.
POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.
For particulars call on or address the owner,
FREDERICK SNYDER,
At the Arlington Hotel, Altoona, Pa.
September 16, 1887.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL HIS FARM known as the HILL FARM, situate in Munster township, Cambria county, containing about
90 ACRES, ABOUT 60 ACRES CLEARED,
having thereon erected a good frame house and frame barn. The farm is in a fine state of cultivation, is well watered and has a good orchard of bearing fruit trees. The farm is within three minutes walk of Luckett's Station on the Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad.
For further particulars inquire of George M. Reade, Esq., Ebensburg, Pa., or of the undersigned on the premises.
JOHN MURPHY.
July 29, 1887.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A
☞ Office in Colonnade Row.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞ Office in Colonnade Row, on Centre street.

GEO. M. READE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞ Office on Centre street, near Bank.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE Orphans' Court, of Cambria County, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale on the premises in the Borough of Chest Springs, in Cambria county, Pa., on
THURSDAY, 20TH DAY OCTOBER 1887,
at ONE o'clock, p. m., the following described Real Estate, situate in the Borough of Chest Springs, Cambria county, bounded and described as follows:
All that certain piece or lot of ground bounded on the East by a street on the North by lot of Mary Ann Conrad, on the West by an alley, and on the South by an alley.
ALSO—All that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the Borough of Chest Springs, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lots of [illegible] Nutter, and fronting on [illegible] street on the side, and an alley on the other side.
TERMS OF SALE.
Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, one-third of the balance on confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest on deferred payments, and to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser on the premises.
DR. J. B. NOONAN,
Administrator of James A. Swan McMullen.
September 30, 1887.—8t.

VALUABLE FARM AT PR

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - OCT. 21, 1887.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Hon. D. McLaughlin, of Johnstown, was in town on Monday.

—Now is the time to subscribe for the FREEMAN and get all the campaign news.

—Mr. T. B. O'Harra is improving his property on Julian street by a coat of paint.

—Don. Kittell, Esq., of this place, won a bicycle race at the Carrolltown Fair on Friday last.

—All policies of the New England Mutua Life Insurance Company are non-forfeitable and incontestable.

—Mechanics are at work raising the Lloyd House in this place about six feet higher on the foundation.

—One thousand pounds of ginseng wanted at Dr. Davisons's, for which the highest market price will be paid.

—A Perry county farmer has thirty-two acres in potatoes, from which he expects to gather 3,300 to 4000 beshels.

—The running race at the Carrolltown fair was won by a gray mare owned by the O'Hara brothers of this place.

—James Foley was severely stabbed one night last week in Altoona by his brother John. Both were drunk at the time.

—Ex-Sheriff John Ryan, of Johnstown, stopped here on Thursday night of last week, on his return home from the Carrolltown Fair.

—McDonald at Loretto, Pa., wants 500 bushels large onions, 1,000 bushels picked beans and 1,000 bushels clean wheat. Part cash paid if desired.

—Mr. McKay, of Cambria township, started on Tuesday morning with a drove of seventy cattle, intending to dispose of them in Mifflin county.

—Ex-Sheriff James Funk, of Duncansville, owns a cow twenty-eight years old that recently gave birth to twin calves. Both are living and healthy.

—Squire W. G. Krise, of Ashville, on Tuesday last performed the marriage ceremony that made James Fairclifle and Maggie Hamilton, man and wife.

—Counterfeit "Silver" dollars are in circulation in this neighborhood and are so well are they executed that they would almost deceive an expert.

—The Somerset *Democrat* says that on the 9th of October, 1850, snow fell to the depth of eighteen inches. The weather has greatly improved since then.

—Miss Irene Glass, the charming stepdaughter of Judge Johnston, of Ebensburg, is visiting her friends, Mrs. D. A. Miller and Ida Brinker.—*Greensburg Press.*

—Dr. Davison on Thursday morning left on a visit to his aged parents who reside at Ligonier, Westmoreland county. He will be absent the balance of the week.

—Alice Todd, wife of Dr. Ferd Todd, of Coutsdale, Clearfield county, died at her home in that place on last Saturday night. Dr. Todd was at one time a resident of Loretto.

—The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company guarantees investment with protection to every policy holder. Its endowment policies give cash and paid up values.

—A borough ordinance of Tyrone requires boys to be at home not later than 8 o'clock, and the borough constable is seeing that the ordinance is enforced. Ebensburg would be benefitted by a law of the same kind.

—Daly's Comedy Company in "Fun at Recess" was billed to appear at the Opera House in this place on last Monday night, but the company was financially stranded at Tyrone on Saturday night and failed to come here.

—The following named persons can each secure a letter by calling at the Ebensburg postoffice: Miss Clara P. Davis, Miss May Jones, Miss Rosy Lantry, Miss Celia Lynch, Mr. David Watkin, Mr. John H. Taylor, Wash. Price (2).

—Jacob Kraft, an old resident of Johnstown, while helping to dig a ditch on Bedford street in that place on Monday last, slipped and fell from a stake of paralysis. He was about seventy-two years of age and had been a resident of Johnstown thirty-one years.

—The first general reunion of the Ohio and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania will be held at Bellefonte on the 26th of this month. Excursion tickets at one cents per mile will be issued on the Pennsylvania railroad and branches.

—Statisticians have figured out that 1,200 persons are annually killed while engaged in railroading, and 2,500 injured. There is no doubt that the calling of a railroader is the most dangerous known, and more deaths occur from it than from any other.

—Jacob McGee, a Bedford county farmer, at the United States district court in session at Pittsburg, pleaded guilty of moonshining. McGee had a log cabin erected in the woods for a distilling being covered with sheet iron, and using a jug-shaped copper boiler in which the whisky was made.

—Miss Russell, of Columbus, Ohio, the Hollidaysburg Seminary has been visiting Miss Mary Lloyd's place, for the past six weeks, left on Wednesday. Miss Russell has many friends during her visit who will regret her departure.

—Alex. Lafer, a brakeman, in Altoona on last week, in attempting to board a yard engine got his feet caught in a switch. He succeeded in extricating one foot but his left one was run over by the engine and run over and had to be amputated above the ankle.

—Persons who wants paying work as agent for warranted nurseries can apply at once to James E. Wyman, Rochester, N. Y. Horses necessary, and complete outfit free. Steady work the year round and all stock warranted to be in first class condition.

—Mr. Jas. Rickard, of Johnstown, on last week entered into a contract with Dean, of Blair county, to sink a nine hundred feet long shaft, with a capacity of six hundred tons per day, for the Cresson & Coal Company, near Cresson & Coalport railroad.

—Mr. Jacob Baer, of Somerset, and his two daughters returned to their home in Somerset county last week, and on the horses ran off, the pole struck the carriage, and the Judge, who was pulled out and so was bruised on the head and was unconscious for some time.

—Mr. Conway Gee, a Bedford county man named Roberts, had a number of conversations, all of whom had not partaken of more liquor than they could well carry, while driving around the streets of the Carrolltown fair on Friday last. He was thrown from the buggy, and when picked up was insensible and for a time it was thought that he would die from his injuries. He, however, recovered sufficiently to day to come in second best to a man that occurred in Carrolltown.

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It Will Pay You to Buy Your Dry Goods from Wm. F. Gable & Co.

FLANNELS.

Scarlet Flannel at 15c. a yard, at 22c., at 25c., at 30c., 35c., 37½c., 42c., at 50c—each price special value. Bargains in Blue and Gray Flannels; also White Flannels. Striped Skirts at $1.25 and $1.75.

UNDERWEAR.

All Kinds of Desirable Underwear, in White, Scarlet and Gray, for Ladies, Gents', Youths' and Children's wear. You'll find our Underwear the cheapest in the market, no matter where you go. Now is the time to purchase.

DRESS GOODS.

You will find our Stock of New Fall Dress Goods the largest here and best value at every price we quote. We give you the best 5c. Dress Goods, the best 10c., the best 12½c., the best 17c., 25c., 37½c., 50., the best 62½c. 75c. and $1.00 Dress Goods—the best $1.25 and the best Broad Cloth at $1.75 a yard.

TABLE LINENS.

Among our bargains in Fall Linens you'll find one at 20c. a yard, another at 25c. a yard, another at 37½c. and 50c. a yard. We sell a fine Linen Towel, knotted fringe and colored border for 12½c. What do you think of that?

STOCKINGS.

All qualities of Cotton, Merino and hose, for Ladies, Gents and Children. We make a specialty of the Hosiery Department and you will find our goods and prices all right.

—On Thursday night of last week twenty steers that were being shipped eastward escaped from the car by the breaking of the car door near Wilmore, and struck out on the hunt of good pasture. The next morning they were hunted up by the railroad men and shipped to their destination.

Mr. Joseph Gutwald on Tuesday served out to his customers some of the nicest beef that has tickled the palates of the people of Ebensburg for some time. Mr. Gutwald took the premium at the Carrolltown fair for the best fat heifer, and after bringing her home slaughtered her on Monday. Her live weight was 1550 pounds, and she dressed 625 pounds.

—Joe Best, a fourteen-year-old boy who accidently shot himself in the throat last Friday morning, in North Braddock, while playing with his father's revolver, breathed his last about 9 o'clock the same evening. The sufferings of the little fellow for a time before he expired were terrible, and it took the combined efforts of three men to hold him on his couch.

—There is a glut in the potato market at Reading, Pa., and one dealer has sixteen car loads side tracked near that city awaiting orders. Several weeks ago reports of a short crop came from the west. In the east the crop was large and in less than ten days 1,000 car loads were shipped west. Suddenly the bottom dropped out of the market and potatoes fell twenty cents a bushel in price.

—As a Westmoreland county lad was on his way to school on Friday last, a young girl threw a splinter, some fifteen inches in length, at him. It struck him sidewise in the eye, cutting the top of his eyeball completely off and letting out the aqueous fluid. The stroke was so clean that neither of the eyelids were in the least abraded. The injured eye will probably have to be taken out.

—On Sunday night a train of thirty cars, eleven of which were loaded with Chicago dressed beef and the balance empties, was wrecked on the Pennsylvania railroad near Kittanning Point. The wreck was caused by the train breaking while descending the mountain and a number of cars were broken up and the beef scattered around promiscuously. The trainmen and also two tramps who were stealing a ride escaped without injury.

—W. J. Carter, of Paradise, met with a well-nigh fatal accident Wednesday evening while chopping wood. He had the ax raised and was in the act of lowering it with force when the handle caught on a clothes line and it rebounded, striking him on top of the head and inflicting a terrible wound. He was taken into the house and medical attendance summoned. His condition is pronounced critical, though he may possibly survive the effects of the injury.—*Clearfield Democrat.*

—The advisory committee of the Pennsylvania railroad voluntary relief fund has decided to recommend that an employe reaching the age of 65 years, after twenty years of continuous satisfactory service, may at the discretion of the superintendent of his division, and on certificate of disability withdraw from active service and receive the wages paid prior to his withdrawal. It is proposed that the company shall guarantee the payments on account of the superannuated list until the relief fund shall be able to carry the list without aid.

—On Tuesday last the County Commissioners awarded the contract for erecting the iron bridge over the Clearfield creek at Dean Station on the Cresson and Coalport railroad to the Morse Bridge Co., of Youngstown, Ohio, for the sum of $1582.35, and also to the same company the contract for building an iron bridge over the South Fork on the old Frankstown road for the sum of $865.30. The stone work of the bridge at Dean Station was awarded to M. J. Kirsch, of Barr township, for the sum of $895, and the South Fork bridge to J. A. Shoemaker, of Ebensburg, for $1199.

—The wreck near Kittanning Point on Sunday evening afforded the people of that vicinity an opportunity of obtaining cheaply, if not honestly, a lot of meat, canned goods, coffee, etc. Fresh beef and hams were carried off in large quantities. Railroad policemen, under the direction of Chief Hampton Houghton, after the wreck scoured the country round about for plunder. They captured quite a lot of stuff and made a number of arrests. In one shanty, occupied by two Frenchmen, eight hams and two quarters of beef were found. Three hams and a bucket of coffee were found hidden in the woods.

—Mrs. Sadie Pruner, alias Sadie Jones, an inmate of a house of ill repute in Pittsburgh, was shot and instantly killed in that city on Tuesday night by Joseph Evans, a hack driver, with whom she had been living, but left him about four weeks ago. On Tuesday evening Evans visited her and after a short conversation drew a revolver and shot her three times, causing death in a few minutes. She went to Pittsburgh about three years ago from Altoona, having left her husband, William Pruner, who is a railroad man. It is said that the dead woman's mother lives near Chest Springs, in this county, but at this writing we are unable to learn her name. The dead woman leaves two children who are living in a home in Allegheny.

Murder at Tunnelhill.

On Tuesday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, Thomas Stanley, a resident of Tunnelhill, and a miner by occupation, working for Porter, Dennison & Co., returned to his house considerably under the influence of liquor. On entering an altercation between he and his wife, which was of frequent occurence, took place, and in a few minutes Mrs. Stanley ran out of the house, across the street toward a neighbors and had just reached the steps when the report of a shot was heard and Mrs. Stanley sank on the steps riddled with shot. The charge had entered her left side just below the heart and caused her death in half an hour afterward. The couple were married some six or seven years ago and have lived unhappily together, their quarrels being frequent.

Mrs. Stanley's maiden name was Kinney, and at the time of her marriage to Stanley was the widow of a man named Dillon, a resident of Hollidaysburg, to whom she had several children, who are now grown up and resided with Stanly. After the shooting Stanley was arrested and brought to jail the same evening, arriving here about nine o'clock, and when locked up was still visably intoxicated. He is about sixty-five years of age and has been a resident of Tunnelhill for the past thirty years. He alleges that on his entrance to the house he was attacked by his wife and step daughter and beat over the head with a poker, when he seized the gun that was standing by, and when they ran he fired. The murdered woman was about fifty years of age.

Items from Hemlock.

HEMLOCK, PA., Oct. 18th, 1887.

ED. FREEMAN: Mr. William Ryan, we are glad to note is visible on our streets once more after an illness of four or five weeks.

M. A. McGonigle, our enterprising merchant, received his fire clay machinery for grinding and preparing fire clay for market. It is his intention, I presume, to attach it to D. K. Wilhelm's stationary engine and sawmill at Ben's Creek. When in operation it will give employment to a great many men, and will help to increase the population of our little village.

Mr. George Kears, who lives about one and one-half miles from Lilly, I learn is down with typhoid fever with little hopes of his recovery. He is an aged man, pretty well broken down by hard labor, which causes the fever to affect him more seriously.

There is rumors of a wedding to take place here in the near future, I have not learned the names of the contracting parties yet, but from the smile of a certain young lady in town it would not be very hard to guess, Miss Jennie.

Miss Maggie Hannah, of Washington township, Cambria county, and Oliver Shaw, of Blair county, were married at the residence of the bride's parents on Wednesday, Oct. 12th, by Rev. Unrue, of Wilmore.

Mary, wife of John Leahy, Jr., is, we are glad to note, able to sit up and the wishes of all are that she will be able to be about in a few days.

Miss Emma Owens, daughter of Simon Owens, deceased, is, we are sorry to say laid up with that dreadful malady typhoid fever.

The mines here for several days have been running pretty steady and giving the miners all they can do. The wishes are that they may remain so.

A party of eight men have founded a copartnership to be called the Lilly Game and Fish Association. On Tuesday, Oct. 18th, they hied themselves to the wilds of the mountain top to build a castle for winter quarters and to slay whatever might come within gun's reach of them. One of the party after furnishing one pint of health's comfort was anxious to sell his share of stock away below par. It was not that he over exerted himself in the erection of the castle, but I presume on account of the fractious steed he had with him. I noticed when he was starting for home his steed was rather in a hurry and ran with the rider over several logs that happened to be in the way. However, he is a good citizen and I understand has ordered ammunition enough to slaughter all the wild game on the Allegheny mountains.

X.

Items from Glasgow.

GLASGOW, PA., Oct. 16, 2887.

ED. FREEMAN: After a protracted silence of several month's duration, I again assume the dire responsibilities of correspondent to your valuable paper.

The public schools of this township, excepting the Mountain Dale high school, are all now in successful operation for a term of five months.

Heavy frosts during a few mornings of last week occurred in this region, and they have had a telling effect on all kinds of vegetation. The forests in this vicinity have been greatly discolored by them and present to an admirer of beauty one magnificent blending of brilliant hues unequalled by any artist of painting. Jack Frost is an artist of no mean ability.

Mrs. Perry Troxel, of near this place, was taken suddenly ill on Saturday of last week, and for some time she lay in a very precarious condition. At last accounts, however, she was improving, and hope is entertained of her ultimate recovery.

Several of our people were in attendance at the Carrolltown fair, and they report having had an enjoyable time, and speak in the highest terms of the treatment and hospitality of the people of that mountain village.

An effort will be made at this place on next Friday evening to organize a lodge of the "Sons of Hickory. The "Hicks have secured a room for their meeting in the public school house here.

The coke ovens being built near here are being rapidly pushed to completion. There will be fifty completed, and it is expected to have them ready for operation by the first of December. Mr. John F. Hollen, has the contract of the brick laying for these ovens.

Mr. Samuel Kuhn contemplates spending the coming winter in West Virginia, where he will be employed in lumbering.

Daniel Kuhn, a former resident of this place, on last Monday, moved back into our village and has taken up his residence in our midst again.

Elder Pansbaker, of the Coalport *Standard*, thinking it not good for to be alone has obeyed the divine injunction and taken unto himself a helpmate.

Corn huskings are all the rage in this vicinity, and these in conjunction with apple butter boilings create considerable excitement and merriment among our young folks.

The re-dedication services of the Luthern church at this place on last Sunday was a splendid affair in the history of the church. The ceremony was very imposing and was conducted by the minister in charge assisted by others.

A teachers' district institute for this township will be established on next Saturday. Mr. G. W. Bowman, the old veteran school director and energetic worker in that cause, has again signified his intention to lend his useful assistance and help move the ponderous educational ball during this campaign.

Mr. Joseph G. Hollen, I am very sorry to write, still suffers greatly from the cancer in one of his eyes, which now seems to be growing rapidly worse.

Mr. Blair Decker, of Flynn City, has erected a substantial residence for himself at that place.

Mr. John Sharp, of this place, better known as "Peter Hontz," is now giving exhibitions in ventriloquism, etc., in the surrounding towns and villages.

On last Saturday a birthday surprise party was given to Mrs. Duncan Fosby, of Mountain Dale, and on Monday evening a similar event happened to Mrs. Samuel Troxel, of this place, both occasions were flooded with pleasure, and the ladies in whose houses the parties were made, were the happy and grateful recipients of many handsome and valuable presents.

Among the improvements going on in our village we notice Mr. Wm. Rickard building a handsome awning porch around his residence, which adds both to the comfort and appearance of his house.

A young man of Fair Roslard makes weekly visits to the salubrious hills that gird the picturesque village of Mountain Dale, to get a supply of the fresh mountain air, I presume. RED CLOUD.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, October, 19, 1887:

Charles Gloor and Amelia Shaffer, Cambria.

Michael Hess and Harriet Horner, Lower Yoder township.

Charles Mangus and Clara Plummer, Croyle township.

John Plunket and Mary Elizabeth Cretin, Clearfield township.

Ananiah H. Myers and Delilah Stambaugh, Johnstown.

Edward P. Sender and Catharine Farabaugh, Carroll township.

John Mattes and Sarah Maloy, Cambria.

Frantz Joseph Mattes and Rosie Smith, Cambria.

Edward Kreiger and Anna Brosiy, Woodvale.

Henry Cain, Allegheny Co., Pa., and Rose Quigley, Cambria.

Michael Marshall and Annie Grady, Minersville.

Sebastian Kruis, Chest township, and Lizzie Krise, Clearfield township.

Thomas P. Trout, Altoona, Pa., and Clara J. Cain, Munster township.

James Gregg and Annie Harvey, Gallitzin.

Frederick B. Custer, Wellsville, Ohio, and Margaret Ann Headrick, East Conemaugh.

James Henry Thomas and Charlotte Spriggs, Conemaugh.

Henry Hagg, Tyrone, Blair Co., Pa., and Julia Baker, Susquehanna township.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at E. James' drug store.

Is Consumption Incurable.

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with abscess of lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of lung troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at E. James' drug store.

DIED.

DAVIS.—At his home in Johnstown on Thursday morning, Oct. 20th, 1887, Mr. Seward B. Davis, brother of Thomas B. Davis, of Cambria township, aged about 40 years.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION!

God Save the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to Regulate the General Elections within the Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said election, and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, Joseph A. Gray, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said County of Cambria on the

8th Day of November, A. D. 1887,

(the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month), at which time State and County officers will be elected as follows:

ONE PERSON for Judge of Supreme Court.
ONE PERSON for State Treasurer.
ONE PERSON for Treasurer of Cambria County.
THREE PERSONS for Commissioners of Cambria County.
ONE PERSON for Poor House Director for the County of Cambria.
THREE PERSONS for Auditors for the County of Cambria.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places for holding the aforesaid elections in several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within said county are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ashville, to meet at the house of D. G. Myers in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny to meet at Bradley's school house in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Adams to meet at the house of Daniel Dunmire, in Mandalville.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Barr to meet at the school house No. 11, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick to meet at the house of the property of Simon Adams in Belsano, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria to meet at Armory Hall in Ebensburg borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cambria to meet as follows: 1st ward, at the school house in said ward; 2d ward, in said ward; 3d ward, at the lockup; 4th ward, at the hose carriage house, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll to meet at the school house in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown to meet at the school house in the borough lockup in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest to meet at school house No. 9, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield to meet at school house No. 2, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh to meet at the school house in Conemaugh borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh to meet as follows: 1st ward, at the house of Peter Rhoades, in said ward; 2d ward, at the house of John Swartzman, in said 2d ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cooperdale to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle to meet at the school house in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Dean to meet at Richland's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg to meet as follows: East ward, at the office of Richard Jones, Jr., in said ward; West ward, in Council Room, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Elder to meet at the house of Jeremiah Rager in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of South Fork, to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin to meet at the Mountain School House in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Gallitzin to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Grubbtown to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson to meet at the house of Henry Rager in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown to meet as follows: 1st ward, at the office formerly occupied by Thomas & Walters, public square, 2d ward at the office of J. S. Tittle, Esq., on Market street, 3d said ward; 3d ward, at the Mansion House on Broad street, in said ward; 4th ward, at the school house in said ward; 5th ward, at the house of Angelo Weigand in said ward; 6th ward, at the Johnstown pottery in said ward, 7th ward, at the office S. W. Miller in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Lilly to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster to meet at the warehouse of Augustine Durbin, deceased, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville to meet as follows: 1st ward, at the lockup; 2d ward, at the hose carriage house, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Portage to meet at the school house near the village of Portage.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Reade to meet in the tinshop of Abraham Cornelius, in the village of Glasgow, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Stonycreek to meet at Jacoby's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill to meet at Summerhill school house, in the borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna to meet at the house of Michael Platt in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of West Taylor to meet at the school house near James Blough's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of East Taylor to meet at the house of Peter Rhoades, near the Hendrick's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of South Fork to meet at public school house No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Tunnelhill to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Woodvale to meet at the new school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Wilmore to meet at Council Chamber in in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington to meet at the school house at the foot of Plane 4, in the borough of Lilly.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White to meet at the small store house of John C. Gates in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder to meet as follows: First division at school house No. 3 in said township; second division at Beam's school house in said township.

SPECIAL ATTENION.

SEC. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections.

First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State he shall have removed therefrom and returned within six month) immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-one years of age or upward, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 2. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballots. Any elector may write the name upon his ticket, or cause his name to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 3. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach of surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendence on an election, and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of the Commonwealth shall be in active military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by authority from this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffierage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections shall be uniform throughout the State but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give, promise to give to any elector any money, reward or other valuable consideations for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive, agree to receive for himself or another, any money, reward or other valuable considerations for his vote shall at any election, or for withholding same, thereby forfeits the right to vote at such elections; and an elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall while a candidate for office be guilty of bribery, fraud or willful violation of any election law shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of willful violation of any election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 12. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State, or of the United States, or on the seas, or while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in a poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint the clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as may be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon day of election and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon a warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or who shall have held an office or appointment of profit or trust in or under the government of the United States, or of any State, or of any city or county, or any municipal board, commission or trust in any city sole county jurisdiction of the peace, and alderman, notaries public and persons in the military service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local officer, below the grade of city or county officer, as shall be designated by law.

And also the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1875.

SEC. 4. That all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 7 o'clock P. M.

SEC. 8. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the registration of voters in this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1878, provides as follows, to wit:

That the inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before 7 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 8th and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on such day of election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space one hour after the time fixed by the law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officers have been elected shall elect some one of their number to fill vacancy.

MODE OF VOTING.

The attention of all qualified voters is directed to the following Act of Assembly regulating the mode of voting in this commonwealth:

CHANGE IN MODE OF VOTING.

AN ACT regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of the Commonwealth, approved March 25, 1869:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same that the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at the general, township, borough or special elections, are hereby authorized and required to vote the tickets printed or written, or partly printed or partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts to be voted for, and be labeled "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers to be voted for, and be labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers to be voted for, and be labeled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the name of all township officers to be voted for, and be labeled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers to be voted for, and be labeled "Borough;" and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot box.

Given under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven and the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eleventh.

JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 6, 1887.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned will offer at private sale his house and lot situated in the West ward of Ebensburg, fronting on High street and extending back along Mary Ann street on the west to Sample street. The house is a large double house in good repair with a good stable, and the lot contains a number of good fruit trees. For terms call on the subscriber residing on the premises. GEORGE RETTLER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 21, 1887

ALL kinds of Job work neatly an expeditiously executed at this office.

Sheriff's Sale
—OF—
REAL ESTATE

BY virtue of sundry writs of FIERI FACIAS and ALIAS FIERI FACIAS and VENDITIONI EXPONAS, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on

SATURDAY, OCT. 15, '87,

at 1 o'clock P. M. the following real estate to wit: All the right, title, and interest of Levi Ream, deceased, with notice to Silas Ream, administrator of said deceased, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining land of Joseph Wright on the east, Sylvester McKintle, on the south, a township road on the west and lands of George W. Kirby on the north, containing 86 acres, more or less, about 40 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two-story plank house and bank barn and other outbuildings, now in the occupancy of Thomas McGough. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of A. Pitchine and W. H. H. Robertson, guardian.

Also, all the right, title, and interest of John Brenner, Jr., of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county Pa., adjoining land of William Mulhollen, estate of C. Allenbaugh, John Ream, Jacob J. Weaver and others, containing twenty-five acres and eighty perches, more or less, about ten acres of which are cleared.

Also, all the right, title and interest of John Bornner, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining land of William Mulhollen, estate of C. Allenbaugh and land above described, containing twenty-five acres, more or less, all of which is cleared, having thereon erected a one and one-half story plank house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of John Brenner. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jacob J. Weaver.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Francis McConnell, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining land of Charles Kuhn, Margaret McKinney, Peter Barthelt, Patrick Connery and James F. Kelly, containing fifty acres, more or less, about thirty acres cleared, having thereon erected one and one-half story plank house and log barn and other outbuildings now in the occupancy of Henry and Catherine McGrath.

Also, all the right, title, and interest of Francis McConnell, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of C. Martin, William McConnell and Daniel Smay, containing 60 acres, more or less unimproved. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jacob J. Weaver.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down and the remaining two thirds on the confirmation of the sale.

JOSEPH A. GRAY,
Sheriff.

Sept. 23, 1887.

LETTING.

THE Commissioners of Cambria county will receive sealed proposals until 12 o'clock m., Oct. 18, 1887, at their office in Ebensburg, Pa., for the following described bridges and abutments:

No. 1. A low truss bridge 34 feet span, with 14 foot road way across South Fork Creek, between Adams and Croyle townships, where the old Frankstown road crosses said stream.

No. 2. Abutments and wing-walls for above bridge. Height above water surface, 14 feet.

No. 3. A High truss bridge 75 feet span with 14 foot road-way at Dean Station on the C. & C. R. R., across Clearfield Creek between Clearfield and Dean townships.

No. 4. Abutments and wing-walls for above bridge. Height above water surface, 13 feet.

Plans and specifications or abutments to be seen at Commissioner's office, and each bidder to furnish his own plans for bridges. The right to reject any or all bids reserved by the Commissioners.

JOHN KIRBY,
JAMES COSTLOW, } Com'rs.
DAVID HAMILTON,
Attest: D. A. McGOUGH, Clerk.

Oct. 6, 1887.—tf.

INSURANCE!

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The Oldest, Cheapest & Best in the World.

ASSETS, - - $18,500,000.

Edowment Policies at ordinary Life Rates.

L. STRAYER,

Special Agent for the Middle District of the State.

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order issuing out of the Orphans' Court, to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Mansion House, in Ebensburg, on

SATURDAY, OCT. 29, '87,

AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

the following described real estate, viz:

A certain piece or parcel of land situate in said township of Reade, bounded by the Beaver Dam Creek on the east, land of heirs of George Walters, deceased, on the south, and other land of heirs of David Younkin, dec'd, separated by the Clearfield creek, on the west and north, containing 8 acres and 106 and 10 perches, more or less, being known and numbered on the return of the inquest in partition in the estate of said David Younkin, deceased, as purpart No. 7.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said township of Reade, bounded by Beaver Dam Creek on the east, land of heirs of Mrs. Nancy Sneath on the north, land of P. & A. Flynn, on the east, Clearfield Creek on the west, and land of the heirs of David Younkin, de

The Ubiquitous Hebrew.

It has been frequently remarked that the Jewish race has a wonderful power of adaptation to all climates. Jews are found in all parts of the globe, and seem to possess a remarkable facility for acclimatization, even under the most unfavorable circumstances. Mesopotamia is considered the mother country of the Abrahamic family, as well as the cradle of the human race. Some years ago a small colony of Jews were found in the ancient city of Semar, in the south of Mesopotamia, and in the vicinity of ancient Babylon. Of the seventy families composing the colony one claimed to be descended from King Joachim, the rest from the house of Levi. A colony of Jews appear to have settled in China about the beginning of the Third century of the Christian era, under the dynasty of Han. In 1704 Father Gouzani, a Roman Catholic missionary, found seven families near Pekin.

In 1686 a Portuguese Jew of Amsterdam, named De Pavia, discovered a sect of Jews in Cochin China. According to a tradition preserved among them, they were descended from a tribe of Jews who had quitted Palestine on the destruction of the second temple. From their long residence in Cochin they had become completely bronzed. These are not the same as the Malabar Jews. The Jewish traveler Benjamin, sometimes called Benjamin the Second, discovered a colony of Jews, evidently of Persian origin, in Hindostan. They were known as "Babylonian Jews," on account of their having migrated from Babylonia. They observed the essential rites of Judaism, and strictly avoided intermarriage with other sects. In the beginning of the Seventh century a Jewish colony settled in Cayenne, in the West Indies, one of the most inhospitable climates in South America.

Cayenne was subsequently conquered by the French, who made it a penal settlement, and the Jewish colony was forced to retire to Surinam. Notwithstanding frequent persecutions, Jews are still found in Persia, more especially to the south of the Caspian sea, where the soil is very fertile, but the climate very unhealthy. The principal city is Balprosh, where about 150 Jewish families reside in almost complete isolation. They trade with their brethren in Great Tartary, and are engaged in the wool and silk trade or in the sale of citrons. They, too, trace their origin from the Babylonian captivity, for, according to a tradition still possessed among them, their ancestors settled in Persia in the time of Nebuchadnezzar, and did not respond to the appeal of Ezra to return to Palestine. Their mode of life resembles that of the Persians in general. They hold the beard in high esteem, and wear long flowing robes. They have several synagogues, and eldam scrolls of the law from Bagdad. The celebrated African traveler, Mungo Park, found a colony of Jewish families in the heart of Africa, about 500 miles from the coast. It is no doubt this peculiarity of the Jewish race which induced a French writer on "Medical Geography" to express the opinion that "it is questionable whether the crossing of human varieties confers on the issue constant advantages in relation to the species; for the Jewish race seems in a wonderful manner calable of adapting itself to every change of climate, while others are scarcely able to bear the least change."

The Jew is found in every part of the world; in Europe, from Norway to Gibralter; in Africa, from Algiers to the Cape of Good Hope; in Asia, from Cochin to the Caucasus; from Jaffa to Pekin. He has peopled Australia, and has given proofs of his powers of acclimatization under the tropics, where people of European orgin have constantly failed to perpetuate themselves.

Be on Time.

The habit of punctuality is a profitable one to cultivate. A boy or a man who is sure to keep every appointment he makes, has added just so much capital stock to his character. Every employer, every customer is eager to enter into business relations with him.

Unpunctuality brings its punishment in a thousand ways, small and great. Not long ago a part of the stock in a large publishing house in one of our large cities was seized by the sheriff to satisfy a comparatively small claim, the justice of which, the firm was contesting. The disagreeable circumstance occurred simply because the lawyer employed by the firm missed his train, and thus gave the opposing counsel in the case an advantage, which he was quick to grasp.

Wolf Dogs in Montanna.

The various range associations here recently imported from Colorado a lot of stag hounds which were recommended as excellent wolf exterminators, and they are more than pleased with their investment. The dogs get away with more wolves than the same number of men armed with Winchesters could.—Wolves have been very numerous in all this section for some time, and have lessened the profits of stock men materially by killing sheep and calves. When the hounds arrived they were kept in confinement for awhile and then they were turned loose. Six of them went with one party of men out on the range, and in less than two hours they had twelve wolves at bay. The fight that eventually occurred is described by eye-witness as most interesting.

The dogs appear to work on an understanding, and their movements indicate as much difference as human beings would exhibit. Hunting in couples, they invariably bring down their game. One of them will seize a wolf by the neck and throw him twenty feet in the air before he knows what ails him, and when he comes down the other grabs him and pulls him limb from limb. In the big fight spoken of this plan was followed by the dogs, who went at it like veterans, and they had finished nine of the wolves when the others turned tail and got away. Every day now when the ranchers want a little fun they take the dogs out, and it is not long before a wolf is scared up. The hounds are fed on corn bread and buttermilk, and the only taste of flesh that they get is when they nib a wolf.

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GIVES GOOD APPETITE, STRENGTH, QUIET NERVES, HAPPY DAYS, SWEET SLEEP.

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that the most delicate stomach will bear.

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The most scientific and successful Blood Purifier. Superior to quinine.

"Mr. John C. Sarborough, Selma, N. C., writes: "I got malaria in the Southern army and for a dozen years suffered from its debilitating effects. I was I really run down when I heard of Kaskine, the new quinine. It helped me at once. I gained 35 pounds. Have not had such good health in 20 years.

Other letters of a similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application.

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Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

THE KASKINE CO., 31 Warren St., New York.

DR SINE'S SYRUP CURES COUGHS AND COLDS.

"Rough on Rats."

clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs.

Heart Pains.

Palpitation, dropsical swellings, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by Wells' Health Renewer.

"Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"Buchu-Paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases, scalding, irritation, stone, gravel, catarrh of the bladder. $1, druggists.

Bed-Bugs, Flies.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Thin People

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.

"Rough on Pain."

Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, aches, pains, sprains, headache, toothache, rheumatism. 25c. Rough on Pain Plaster, 15c.

Mothers.

If you are failing broken, worn out and nervous, use Wells's Health Renewer. Druggists.

Life Preserver.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Quiet direct to weak spots.

"Rough on Piles."

Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external 50c. and $1 at druggists. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

Pretty Women.

Ladies who would possess freshness and vivacity, don't fail to try "Wells's Health Renewer."

"Rough on Itch."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

"Rough on Catarrh.

Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst cases. 50c. Inhaling tube and specific for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath, 50c.

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Children, those in development, puny, scrawny and delicate use "Wells' Health Renewer."

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all kidney and urinary complaints cured by "Buchu-Paiba." $1.

"Water Bugs, Roaches."

"Rough on Rats" clears them out, also beetles, ants.

BILIOUSNESS.

Bilious symptoms invariably arise from indigestion, such as furred tongue, vomiting of bile, giddiness, sick headache, irregular bowels. The liver secretes the bile and acts like a filter or sieve, to cleanse impurities of the blood. By irregularity in its action or suspensions of its functions, the bile is liable to overflow into the blood, causing jaundice, sallow complexion, yellow eyes, bilious diarrhœa, a languid, weary feeling and many other distressing symptoms. Biliousness may be properly termed an affection of the liver, and can be thoroughly cured by the grand regulator of the liver and biliary organs, BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Act upon the stomach, bowels and liver, making healthy bile and pure blood, and opens the culverts and sluiceways for the outlet of disease. Sold everywhere and guaranteed to cure.

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Noel,	9.19	11.35	5.48
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Fallen Timber,	10.37	6.25
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Flyn City,	2.48	7.16
Fallen Timber,	2.57	7.25
Shirley,	3.00	7.27
Pregality,	3.06	7.32
Dean,	3.15	7.41
Condron,	3.20	7.45
Dysart,	3.24	7.49
Millside,	3.28	7.52
Ashville,	3.35	8.00
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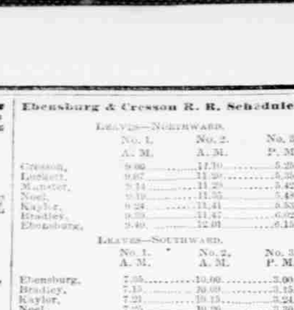

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44. Anecdotes of Public Men, of Washington, Franklin, Webster, Clay, Thomas Jefferson, Scott, Grant, Garfield, Hayes, Hartley, Hancock, Lee, and all the leading men of the country.
45. Esop's Fables. The work of an ancient genius. Children have loved whom the stories of Esop's jungle people from time to time.

OUR UNEQUALED OFFER.

We have arranged with the publishers of the above books to furnish the whole forty-five with one year's subscription to our paper for $1.95; or we will send any five for 25 cts., or the whole forty-five for $1.50. Address all orders to publishers of "FREEMAN," Ebensburg, Pa.

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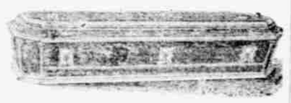

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Apr 23 88

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"What's the Score?"

Once upon an evening dreary,
As I stepped forth, sad and weary,
After eight straight hours of labor,
Stepped forth from the office door
To forget the cares that talked me,
In the sunlight as I basked me,
Promptly an acquaintance asked me,
"What's the score?"
Only that and nothing more.

Base ball loafers made me gloomy
And I sought a street more roomy,
Where I'd meet no one that knew me.
None that I had met before.
There before me stood a granger;
"Surely," thought I, "there's no danger—"
Thought was interrupted. "Stranger,
What's the score?"
This he asked and nothing more.

Fled I to a narrow alley
And my courage tried to rally,
Forth into the street to sally
And to face this fearful bore.
But I heard a window shutter
Ope, a Mother Hubbard flutter
And a washerwoman mutter,
"Mister, what's the score?"

Then I sought a livery stable,
Hired a steed with coat of sable,
Rode as fast as I was able
To the Schuylkill's Fairmont shore.
Galloped like a convict hounded,
Till by forest trees surrounded—
Even then the question sounded,
"What's the score?"
That and nothing, nothing more.

"Base ball crazy world, have pity."
Moaned I, as I sought the city,
With determination gritty,
Thence to go forevermore
To some wild Pike county thicket,
So I went to buy a ticket,
"What's the score?"
Asked the agent, nothing more.

"Man, if you be man or devil,
To Alaska let me travel
And this mystery unravel—
If there be on earth a shore
Where they do not care who pitches;
Who bats into out-field ditches;
Where no one who lives there itches
To know what's the score!

Hence! The birthplace of the blizzard.
Or the equatorial lizard;
All the world from a to izzard
I will hasten to explore!
Let the spot be wildly dreary,
Of it I will never weary
If I can escape the query,
Everlasting, dreary query,
"What's the score?"

The Spanish Passion for Dancing.

I presume that those who have traveled in Spain hardly realize how thoroughly that country is given to the worship of St. Vitus. Says a recent writter: "The dance demon seizes on Spaniards at all times and under all circumstances—in the streets, on the public squares, under the porches of stately mansions. A peripatetic musician comes along, strumming his guitar, and in an instant the maid servant throw aside their brooms, the workwomen set down the pitchers they are carrying to the fountain, the muleteers leave their mules, the innkeeper forgets your dinner, and all spring forward, arms akimbo and eyes sparkling. Their feet just touch the ground, they balance in unison with the music, and dance with their souls as well as with their bodies.

"Let a tourist visit Toledo and put up at the ancient hostelry De Lino, and let a guitar-player station himself under the great sombre archway that Don Quixote himself would not have passed without a foreboding of evil. He will see with his own eyes how the natural order of things will be disarranged and everything thrown into confusion. A fandango will begin in the court, the kitchen, and the street, and amid such a hubbub that he will think he has taken leave of his senses.

"One day at St. Sebastian the regiment passed by with a band at its head. A fandango was played.

"Even the children who had been industriously engaged in making dirt pies pricked up their ears, caught each other by the waist, and tried to go through the steps. Their nurses joined in snapping their fingers. The passers by came to the assistance of the nurses. The soldiers themselves couldn't stand the temptation, but fell out of the ranks and mingled in the dance."

Why They Acquitted Him.

A revolutionary soldier had been indicted for passing counterfeit money. Charles M. Lee defended the silver haired veteran on histrial. The evidence against him was clear, and there was not a shadow of doubt of his guilt. Still, he was a man who had followed Gen. "Mad Anthony" Wayne up the craggy steep of Stony Point, on the dark night of July 15, 1779, when that fortress was carried by storm.

Lee summed up the case with rare vehemence, graphically described the bloody attack on Stony Point, and, with tears dripping down his cheeks, implored the jury to acquit the old soldier. It was not then known that the foreman of the jury had been with the defendant on the perilous night. The jury were out an hour. When it returned, the clerk asked:

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have."

"Do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?

"Not guilty, because he helped to storm Stony Point!" shouted the foreman.—Henry B. Stanton's "Random Recollections."

Remarkable Tale of a Cat.

Here is a cat story which certainly is not outdone in the evidence of intelligence it affords by any dog story that has been told: Mistress Puss lives in a family as its pet and has much attention. Each year, the family go to the country and Mistress goes too, and thus she has become used to traveling. She has become used, also, to the approaching signs of migration, and knows what it means when the carpets come up and trunks are packed. This particular season Mistress Puss, being the happy mother of a promising kitten, was very anxious and nervous as the time for flitting drew near, and at last became so troubled that she attracted the attention of the family by her peculiar behavior. On following her they found the cause. She had packed her little one into a partially filled trunk lest it should be overlooked in moving.

HEARTLESS CRUELTY

It is to delude a poor sufferer into the belief that some worthless liniment will cure rheumatism and neuralgia. Honesty is the best policy in the manufacture of proprietary articles as in all other matters, and the fact that the proprietors of Athlophoros have never claimed for it even all its merit would warrant has not a little to do with its wonderful popularity, and the thousands of grateful testimonials received by them show that their policy has been wise as well as right.

Experience has amply demonstrated that mere outward applications are worthless. The disease has its seat in the blood, and any remedy to be successful must deal with the obstructive acid which poisons and inflames it.

Athlophoros acts on the blood, muscles and joints directly. It takes the poison out of the blood and carries it out of the system; it invigorates the action of the muscles and limbers the stiffness of the joints. It reaches the liver and kidneys, cleansing them from irritating substances, and, if followed up after the rheumatic conditions cease, it will restore these organs to regularity and health.

West Chazy, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1886.

Yours of August 14th, is at hand, and in reply would say that Athlophoros proved the most effectual remedy for neuralgia in the case of my son that I ever tried. After using half a bottle he was not troubled any more for six months.

HENRY HARRIS.

Mt. Pleasant, Pa., Aug. 10, 1886.

I am thankful that I tried Athlophoros. I had rheumatism seven years, part of the time could not move; but to-day I am well and hearty. I write this hoping some other sufferer may try it.

W. S. FLEMING.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

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A beautiful Temperance Picture, full and young may look at and study. Shows the first step, first glass, stages of drink, curse of drinking, destroyer of home, signing the pledge, and effects of drinking, and the manner of reformation, and the names Information. Endorsed by Mrs. Frances E. Willard and others of the W. C. T. U. It is not a cheap, worthless thing, but a genuine work of art. Printed in six colors on paper 22x28 inches, and is recommended by hanging on the wall. Sells at sight. Sample copy by mail, 25c. Send for circular. The Road to Ruin is a "hot" book to clear. Temperance people will help sell it. Single copy will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of 25c. Send for terms and secure the agency of it. Sample will show it and it sells itself. Satisfy yourself and send 25c. for sample and secure agency. Address H. W. KELLEY, 721 Sansom St., Philada., Pa. Mention this paper.

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Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as astonishes the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

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GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

NOT DEAD YET!

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MANUFACTURER OF

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☞No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.

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Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices.

V. LUTTRINGER.

Ebensburg, April 13, 1883-tf.

Important to Canvassers.

WANTED.—Live Canvassers in every county in the United States to sell FOX SPATENT REVERSIBLE SAD IRON, which combines two Sad Irons, Polisher, Fluter, &c., one iron doing the work of an entire set of ordinary irons. Is self-heating by gas or alcohol lamp. DOES AWAY WITH HOT KITCHENS. Price moderate. A large and lasting income insured to good canvassers. Address, for circulars, &c., FOX SAD IRON CO., 95 Reade St., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED to canvass for one of the oldest-established, best-known Nurseries in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. Prizes long. Geneva Nursery, established 1846. W. & T. SMITH, Geneva, N.Y.

The Pennsylvania Force-Feed Fertilizer Grain Drill.

Warranted the most perfect Force-Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for circulars.

A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

Boiling Coffee.

Whether coffee shall be boiled or not will probably be always a question. Many think it has a raw taste if not boiled; others contend that, in boiling much of the aroma is lost. Boiling makes the mixture roily, and it must stand long enough to let the grounds settle and the liquid become clear. Some albuminous material will help to clear it. Fish skin, isinglass, cold water, and eggs are used for this purpose. Eggs give it a flavor and body, and, no doubt, improve an inferior quality of coffee; but they increase the cost of the beverage, as aside from their own cost, they clog the grounds, thus making a larger amount of coffee necessary to obtain the desired strength. But if coffee must be boiled, let it be boiled in a closely-covered vessel with a thimble or cork in the spout, as, if left uncovered, the volatile oil, which forms the fragrant aroma, is dissipated; and it should never boil more than five minutes, as longer boiling extracts the tannic acid. There is a widely prevalent, but erroneous notion that long boiling extracts more of the strength and color, and is, therefore, more economical; but strength and color thus gained are obtained at the expense of flavor and wholesomeness.

The Washington Monument.

For a number of years there had existed in the minds of a few persons doubts as to the sufficient size and stability of the foundation. These apprehensions becoming widespread, a joint commission was appointed by Congress, consisting of the President of the United States, the Vice-President of the monument society, the Chief of Engineers of the Army, and the architects of the Capitol and treasury, with instructions to make an investigations of the work already done and to direct and supervise the completion of the structure. This joint commission caused a special investigation to be made by capable engineers, who reported that the foundation was in an unsatisfactory condition, and that it would be "unsafe to subject it to any additional load whatever." The embodiment of these facts in the commission's first report to Congress led to the enactment of a joint resolution June 14, 1878, authorizing the expenditure of "$36,000, if deemed advisable, in giving greater stability to the foundation."

An anecdote of this date related by a well-known citizen of New York may illustrate the anxiety felt at that period as to the safety of that structure. President Hayes had taken out the New Yorker for an afternoon drive, and the carriage stopped in front of the monument.

"I have never been so near before," remarked the guests.

"Oh! don't be alarmed," instantly replied Mr. Hayes; "the commission has just reported, and it may not fall down for some time yet."

A Child's Extraordinary Pet.

Superintendent Little, of the Union Stock Yards, South St. Paul, tells a story about a snake and his baby that no one will doubt who knows the reputation that gentleman has for veracity. Mr. Little lives in West St. Paul, and his boy, who is four years old, is given the freedom of a large back yard. One day last week the servant went into the yard and discovered the child sitting on the ground amusing itself with poking something with a stick. On closer inspection the something proved to be a large snake of the variety known as the prairie bull. The girl screamed, and rushing into the house, informed Mr. Littell of what she had seen. He ran out and the child was familiarly fondling the body of the serpent, which lay stretched out on the ground apparently hugely enjoying the caresses the child was bestowing on it. Mr. Littell, armed with a club, attacked the snake, which drew itself into a coil and showed fight. A stroke of the club laid his snakeship out cold, and on measuring the carcass from tip to tip it was found to span one inch over four feet. The child was considerably surprised at the peculiar manner in which his father had treated his pet, and went so far as to shed tears.

The Largest Dog.

Probably the largest dog living is Leo, owned by H. F. Jones, of the town of De Ruyter, N. Y. Leo is of the Newfoundland breed, and measures 7 feet 2 inches from nose to tip of tail, and 34 inches high over his rump, and weighs 237½ pounds. Although in good flesh he is not fat. He is one of the most affectionate creatures, and his devotion to his little mistress, who died a short time ago, is remarkable. Almost daily he visits her grave, and seems to feel her loss quite as deeply as would a human being. Mr. Jones says that he had never been offered large amounts for him, but money could not tempt him; that almost the last thing his daughter said to him before she died was: "Papa, you won't sell Leo, will you?" her arms being twined around his neck. To realize the size of this dog one can stand beside an ordinary table and think of a dog whose hips are three or four inches higher than the table; or a man of ordinary height, with his thumb in his pants pocket and his hand extended horizontally, would have his hand on a level with the dog's back.

FEEDING HORSES.—The horse is more dainty about his food than any other farm animal excepting a sheep. No uneaten refuse should be left in the feeding boxes to sour under the animal's nose. In warm weather the danger of this is greater, especially when meal with wet cut hay is given. This is the best possible feed for a working horse, but if left to many hired men it will be unsatisfactory from over-feeding. Some people seem to think that all there in feeding a horse is to stuff his manger full with hay all the time and give him large amounts of grain or meal. Under such management a horse will grow poor, as his appetite will fail, and with no appetite he cannot do efficient work.

Dr. Mott on Speer's Wine.

Dr. Mott, of the Bellevue Hospital College, gives his unqualified endorsement to to Speer's Wines; and recommends their use to sickly females and consumptives. It can be procured of any first class druggist in the country.

Is Life Worth Living?

That depends upon the Liver, for if the Liver is inactive the whole system is out of order—the breath is bad, digestion poor, head dull or aching, energy and hopefulness gone, the spirits are depressed, a heavy weight exists after eating, with general despondency and the blues. The Liver is the housekeeper of the health; and a harmless, simple remedy that acts like Nature, does not constipate afterwards or require constant taking, does not interfere with business or pleasure during its use, makes Simmons Liver Regulator a medical perfection.

I have tested its virtues personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. Have tried forty other remedies before Simmons Liver Regulator, and none of them gave more than temporary relief, but the Regulator not only relieved but cured.

W. H. LOWE, Macon, Ga.

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The best Cough Cure you can use. And the best preventive known for Consumption. It cures bodily pains, and all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Kidneys